CIIL Grammar Series-8

BROKSKAT GRAMMAR

N. RAMASWAMI

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF INDIAN LANGUAGES
MYSORE-570 006

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GRAMMAR SERIES

No. 8

Editor.:

E. ANNAMALAI

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First Published : *May 1982*
Jyaishtha 1904

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Price : **Rs. 10-00**

Printed and Published at the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Manasagangotri, Mysore-570 006
by D. P. Pattanayak, Director.

FOREWORD

The Central Institute of Indian Languages was set up on the 17th July, 1969 with a view to assisting and co-ordinating the development of Indian languages. The Institute was charged with the responsibility of serving as a nucleus to bring all the research and literary output from the various liuguistic streams to a common head and narrowing the gap between básic research and developmental research in the fields of languages and linguistics in India.

The Institute and its four Regional Language Centers are thus engaged in research and teaching which lead to the publication of a wide-ranging veritey of meterials. Preparation of materials designed for teaching/learning at different levels and suited to specific needs is one of the major areas of interest of the Institute. Basic research relating to the acquisition of language and study of language in its manifold psycho-social relations constitute another broad range of its interest. The publication will include meterials produced by the members of the staff of the Central Institute of Indian Languages and its Regional Language Centres and associated scholars from universities and institutions, both Indian and foreign.

The Central Institute of Indian languages has initiated the Grammar series in non-literate languages in general and tribal languages in particular presenting a description of every such language in the sub-continent. This is undertaken with a view to producing intsructional material necessary for learning and teaching the language concerned. It is also expected to be of synchronic and diachronic study of languages.

If these metirials help solving problems, both individual and corporate, and help in understanding the people speaking the language, then our efforts will be deemed to have been amply rewarded.

Debi Prasanna Pattanayak

Director

PREFACE

The tribal people in India have for long lived in isolation except to be exposed for exploitation. They have not participated to their benefit in the socioeconomic development of the country. To come out of their isolation, it is necessary for them to learn the language of the majority people around them and a number of them have done so. But this bridges the communication gap only in one way and the whole burden of building up this bridge is carried by the minority group. It is necessary, however, for developing mutual understanding and good-will, to increase bidirectional communication between the tribal people and the majority of people of the region. For this purpose, the majority people, especially those who come in contact with the tribal people for various reasons such as civil administration, security, social service, trade etc., should learn their language. The Grammar, which forms part of the package consisting of phonetic reader, bi- or tri-lingual dictionary and teaching manual is prepared to help them in their learning of the tribal language.

The organisation of the Grammar is based on grmmatical functions rather than on grammatical forms. This will help the new learner to find easily how the different functions, which he already knows and wants to express, are formalised in this language. Since this Grammar is primarily meant for pedagogical purposes, theoretical discussions and justifications for a particular analysis are kept to a minimum. The Grammar is divided generally into two broad categories of noun morphology and verb morphology. A description of adjectives and adverbs follows verb morphology. The chapter on syntax describes the order of the constituents at the surface level.

Though the Grammar is primarily aimed at the language learner and the teacher, it is hoped that it will also be useful to Linguists interested in typology and universals.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The present description of the Brokskat language is primarily based on the speech of Mr. Gulam Rahim and it was checked with the speech of M/s. Mohamad Isa, Mohamad Toha and Sring Phel. Some additional data were carried from M/s. Sunam Punchoks, Gang Sring and Hassan. I am thankful to all these language consultants for their help and cooperation.

My thanks are due to Mr. Noor Mohammad, Planning Commissioner, Mr. P. A. Sharma, Under Secretary for Ladakh Affairs, Mr. Vaishnavi, former Under Secretary for Ladakh Affairs of Jammu and Kashmir Government and other officials of the Ladakh District for their cooperation and help to do the field work in Ladakh District.

I would express my thanks to my friends Mr. Iqbal, B.Sc., State Bank of India, Kargil and Mr. Hameed Tanweer, B.A., B.Ed., who made my stay a pleasant one in the field.

I am grateful to Dr. D. P. Pattanayak, Director, Central Institute of Indian Languages, for his encouragement and guidance throughout this work.

I am grateful to Dr. E. Annamalai, Professor-cum-Deputy Director, Central Institute of Indian Languages, for his guidance and comments on the earlier version of the manuscript. I am thankful to Dr. H. S. Biligiri, former Deputy Director, Central Institute of Indian Languages, who supervised the work in its early stage.

I am thankful to my colleagues, Dr. K. Rangan and Dr. B. B. Rajapurohit, who helped me in the analysis of the data and to Mr. M. Ananda Raj for the help in the preparation of the press copy.

I thank Mr. N. H. Itagi for the preparation of the map of Brokph settlements.

I thank Mr. V. Gopal, for the neat typing of the press copy on the IBM Electronic Composer. I am thankful to Mr. H. L. N. Bharati of the Publication Unit and staff of the press of Central Institute of Indian Languages, who saw the Grammar through the press.

Mysore
May 15, 1982

N. Ramaswami

Data for the Grammar were collected in the field primarily from one informant by elicitation through word and sentence lists. They were then cross-checked with some other informants. The description may not be exhaustive and there might be gaps. There might be possibilities for alternative analyses. Comments and suggestions passed on to us will be useful to improve our future publication in this series.

E. ANNAMALAI

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0. INTRODUCTION

1. The Place of Brokskat in the Dardic Group :

The Dardic languages belong to the Indian branch of the Indo-Iranian languages. Since they are similar to the Indo-Aryan languages in some respects and to the Iranian languages in some other respects they are considered to be a separate sub-family within the Indo-Aryan languages. This sub-group consists of three groups of languages :

1. Ka : fir group
2. Kho :–wa:r group
3. Dardic group

Shina, Kashmiri and Kohista ni belong to the Dardic group. The Shina languages are spoken in Gilgit, Gurez, Chilas, Kargil, Dras, the Indus valley and Swat Kohistan. Gilgiti is the oldest member of all the Shina languages though it is mixed with Burushaski words in the earlier period and with Kashmiri words in the later period (L.S.I. Vol.VIII :Part II). According to Grahame Bailey, Gilgit is the real home of Shina language and there it is spoken with the greatest purity. Kashmiri, the only literary language of the Dardic group is spoken in the Kashmir valley and other valleys around it. Ko hista ni is spoken in the Indus valley and Swat kohista n. Ko hista ni has heavily borrowed from Pashto which belongs to the eastern branch of the Iranian family, and so is very different from other Dardic languages.

Shina is a name for a group of dialects or languages comprising the following :

1. Gilgiti or the dialect of Gilgit valley.
2. Astori or the dialect of Astor valley.
3. Chilasi or the dialect of Chilas valley.
4. Gurezi or the dialect of Gurez valley.
5. Brokpa of Dras or the dialect of Dras valley.
   This is now called Shina.
6. Brokskat.

Of these dialects or languages of Shina, the first three dialects or languages, viz., Gilgiti, Astori and Chilasi are now spoken in Pakistan and the other three dialects or languages, viz., Guresi, Shina of Dras and Brokskat are spoken in India.

Of the three languages Guresi is spoken in the Gurez district and the other two languages, viz., Shina of Dras and Brokskat are spoken in the Ladakh district.

2. The Place of Brokskat Among the Shina Languages:

According to Grierson, Astori, Drasi, Chilasi and Guresi are very similar (L.S.I. Vol.VIII : Part II). Gilgiti and Brokskat are not stated to be similar to those. Since Gilgiti is the oldest member of the Shina languages as mentioned above it is compared with Brokskat to establish that Brokskat is a Shina language and not a Tibeto-Burman language in spite of its many borrowings from the neighbouring Tibeto-Burman languages.

The vowels of Gilgiti according to Bailey are:

i	i.	i:	u	u.	u:
e	e.	e:		o.	o:
			a. a:		

Vowels of Brokskat are:

i	i.	i:	u	u.	u:
e		e:	o	o.	o:
	ɛ.		ʌ		
			a. a:		

A comparison of both inventories shows that the vowel system of Gilgiti closely resembles that of Brokskat.

The consonants of Gilgiti according to Bailey are:

	t̲	ṭ	č	k
b	d̲	ḍ	ǰ	g
	t̲h	ṭh	čh	kh
	c			
	ch			
f	s	ṣ	š	h
v	z	ẓ	ž	
m	n		ṅ	
	l			
	r		y	

The consonants of Brokskat are:

p	t̲	t	ṭ	č	k	q
b	d̲	d	ḍ	j	g	

ph	t̲h	th		č h		kh	
		c					
f		s	ṣ	š			h
v		z	ẓ	ž			
m	n̲	n	ṇ	ñ	ṅ		
		l	ḷ				
w		R	Y				

Brokskat has all the consonants of Giligiti except /ch/, the alveolar aspirated affricate. It has the additional consonants p, ph, q, n̲, ñ, ṅ and ḷ which may be due to the influence of surrounding Tibeto-Burman languages, such as Ladakhi and Purki, and some may be due to Urdu.

Word final vowel is dropped both in Gilgiti and in Brokskat.

Gilgiti	Brokskat
mase – mas I	mase – mas 'I'
	basa – bas 'we'

Gender:

There are two genders in Gilgiti, i.e., masculine and feminine. Masculine nouns end in – o: and femine nouns end in i: as in ma: lo: means 'father' and ma: li: means 'mother'. In Brokskat, the gender distinction is not morphologically marked consistently. But the original gender markers are carried by the adjective in Brokskat as in ži: go muš means 'tall man' and tṣa: li mole means 'beautiful girl'.

Number:

In Gilgiti, the nominative plural always ends in e. But in Brokskat, the plural is marked by i, yo, and d̲a. All these plural markers are morphologically conditioned. But the Gilgiti plural marker is carried by the adjectives modifying masculine nouns in Brokskat. The masculine singular number is o, masculine plural is e and the feminine singular and plural is i.

ži: go muš	'tall man'
ži: ge muš	'tall men'

Cases:

All the case markers except genitive are post positions in Gilgiti. In Giligiti, genitive plural ends in o:. In Brokskat, only the possessive pronouns end in o. Most of the case markers in Brokskat are also postpositions. The locative case marker is ro in Gilgiti and Ra in Brokskat. The genitive marker in plural is o: in Gilgiti, which is found in genitive pronouns in Brokskat.

Agentive Case:

Agentive case is significant in all the Shina languages. The subject of a transitive verb takes the agentive case marker though Gilgiti has only one, viz., se and Brokskat has sa and ya in the present and the past respectively.

Indefinite Article:

The indefinite article e: k is one of the significant features of Shina. In Brokskat, the suffix – k, a shortened form of e: k is added to nouns (except proper nouns and pronouns) and adjectives. The suffix – k is used with adjectives and nouns in Gilgiti.

Adjective:

In Shina languages, adjectives agree in gender and number with their nouns but they do not declined for case. But they are declined for case in Guresi and Drasi (Grahame Bailey). In Giligiti and Brokskat adjectives are declined for singular gender and number.

Gilgiti

mi̱sẖto manuẕẖo	'a good man'
mi̱sẖte manuẕẖe	'good men'
mi̱sẖti chei	'a good woman'
mi̱sẖte cheiye	'good women'

Brokskat

ži: go muš	'tall man'
ži: ge muš	'tall men'

tṣ a : li tṣiga	'beautiful girl'
tṣ a : li tṣigayo	'beautiful girls'

Pronouns:

		Gilgiti	Brokskat
Ist Person Singular:	Nominative	ma	ma mo
	Agentive	mase, mas	masa mas
IInd Person Plural:	Nom.	beh	ba
	Agent.	bese, bes	basa bas
IInd Person Singular:	Nom.	t̲u	t̲i ~ t̲u
	Agent.	t̲u : se t̲u : s	t̲isa ~ t̲is
IInd Person Plural:	Nom.	t̲s oh	co ~ ci
	Agent.		cisa ~ cis

The above chart shows the similarity in the pronominal forms in Gilgiti and Brokskat.

Verb:

In Shina languages there are two tenses, viz., past and non-past. Gilgiti and Brokskat also have the same tense distinction.

According to Bailey, the idea of passive is not well developed and the passive conveys the conception of an intransitive or middle rather than a true passive. The passive construction is not found in Brokskat.

Imperative:

There is no distinction between imperative singular and imperative plural in Brokskat and Gilgiti.

Conjunction :

Gilgiti has two conjunctive particles, viz., neh and ga, so does Brokskat, viz., u : na and ga. The former used for the conjunction of phrases and sentences and the latter for words. Brokskat thus agrees in many phonological and morphological features as shown by its comparison with Gilgiti.

3. Earlier Works on Brokskat :

In the Linguistic Survey of India, Grierson has given an

account of this language under the name 'Brokpa : of Dah-Hanu' as already mentioned. Frederic Drew has given a brief account of the Brokpa in his book "The Jammu and Kashmir Territories". There are a few missionaries like Shaw and France who worked on this language but their works are not accessible. Baileys Grammar of the Shina language gives a good description of the Gilgiti language, which, as shown above has many common features with Brokskat.

4. The Speakers and the Data :

Brokskat is spoken in and around the village Garkhon of Ladakh district. Grierson has mentioned it as Brokpa of Dah-Hanu. Dah and Hanu are two villages but in Hanu, there are now only Ladakhi speakers and not Brokskat speakers. The term 'Brokpa' refers to the people and not the language. 'Brok' means 'rock' and 'pa' means 'man'. The whole of Shin tribe in Ladakh including all the dialect speakers mentioned above used to be referred to as Brokpa by other people. But this term is now specifically used for the people of Garkhon. Brokskat ('skat' means 'language') is the name of their speech. Its speakers are mostly Buddhists. Their number according to 1961 Census is 544. Now the number of speakers of this language is approximately 2000 according to the informant. According to their folk tradition, the Brokpas migrated originally from Gilgiti about four hundred years ago and occupied the whole of Baltistan. Later on, they moved to other areas. They were originally Buddhists and some of them were later converted to Islam. Garkhon, which is the biggest village where Brokskat is spoken, is situated in Central Ladakh at the bottom of the Indus valley, which is a narrow rocky gorge. It is about 70 Kms. North-East of Kargil. It is about 9000 feet above sea level and is the lowest and the warmest place in the whole of Ladakh. There is less snow in this place in winter and one can see green vegetation including apple, apricot and mulberry trees, cereal plants and grape vines in the spring. There are other Brokskat speaking villages like Darchiks, Chulichan, Gurgurdo, Batalik and Dah around Garkhon within the radius of 15 Kms. There are

other names such as, Do: k skat (Do : k means a small hamlet on the top of the mountain) and kyango to refer to the speech Brokskat.

The data were primarily collected from the informant by the name of Gulam Rahim who is 26 years old. He is a Muslim. He knows Urdu, Balti and Ladakhi besides his mother tongue Brokskat. The data were randomly checked with other speakers in the Garkhon village.

1. PHONOLOGY

The Brokskat language has six vowel phonemes and thirtyfour consonant phonemes. Each of the five short vowels have corresponding long vowel and so length can be isolated and made a phoneme in this language. The phonemes of this language are given below :

1.1. Vowels :

	Front	Back
High	i	u
Highermid	e	o
Low	a	

: (length)

1.2. Consonants :

		Bl.	Dl.	Al.	Ret.	Pl.	Vel.	B.Vel.	Gl.
	Vl.	p	ṭ	t			k	q	
Stops	Vl.Asp.	ph	ṭh	th			kh		
	Vd.	b	ḍ	d			g		
Affricate	Vl.			c		č čh			
	Vd.					ǰ			
Fricative	Vl.	f		s	ṣ	š		x̣	h
	Vd.	v		z	ẓ	ž		ɣ̣	
Nasal		m		n			ṅ		
Lateral				l					
Trill				R					
Semi-vowel							y		

NOTE: Bl. Bilabial, Dl. Dental, Al. Alveolar, Ret. Retroflex, Pl. Palatel, Vel. Velar, B.Vel. Back Velar, Gl. Glottal, Vl. Voiceless, Vd. Voiced, Asp. Aspirated.

1.3. Contrasting Pairs :

1.3.1. Vowels :-

/i/ /i : /	/d̲is/	'to give'
	/d̲i : s/	'a kind of storing place within the wall'
	/žigRo /	'coward'
	/ži : go/	'long'
/e/ /e : /	/be t̲o/	'calf'
	/be : to/	'if possible'
	/hekma t̲/	'courage'
	/he : kpo/	'although'
	/nešik/	'wonder'
	/ne : šu/	'except'
/u/ /u : /	/d̲u t̲/	'milk'
	/d̲u : R/	'distance'
	/bulum/	'loan'
	/bu : lo/	'lid'
	/usu/	'coriander'
	/u : zi/	'mouth'
/o/ /o : /	/t̲omočok/	'empire'
	/t̲o : mo/	'same'
	/t̲ot̲a/	'parrot'
	/to : ba/	'recover'
	/čholo/	'dice'
	/čho : lahaṅ/	'powder'
/a/ /a : /	/a z̲u/	'in'
	/a : z̲o/	'ice'
	/ala : či/	'cardamom'
	/a : le/	'near'
	/čhaRbu/	'button'
	/čha : Rpa/	'cot'
/i/ /e/	/sina/	'child'
	/seno/	'small'
	/sin/	'river'
	/seR/	'gold'

/u/ /o/	/muli/	'radish'
	/mole/	'daughter'
	/čuksa/	'urban'
	/čok/	'all'

1.3.2. Consonants :-

/ph/ /p/	/pho/	'he'
	/po/	'part'
	/phola : ṯ/	'steel'
	/polo/	'ball'
	/phalčan/	'wide'
	/palki/	'palanquin'
/ṯh/ /ṯ/	/ṯhu : Ro/	'skin'
	/ṯu : Ri/	'star'
	/ṯhis/	'to do'
	/ṯi/	'you'
	/ṯhali/	'plate'
	/ṯalsiR/	'ashes'
/th/ /t/	/thul/	'egg'
	/tus/	'to shake'
	/thi/	'throne'
	/ti/	'tea'
/kh/ /k/	/khaRo/	'blacksmith'
	/kaRi/	'jug'
	/khaču/	'saliva'
	/kača/	'trousers'
	/ḏokha : ḏis/	'to deceive'
	/doko/	'hip'
/čh/ /č/	/čhaRču/	'rainwater'
	/čaču/	'bird'
	/čhaRbu/	'button'
	/čaRi/	'bed-bug'
	/čhuRuṯ/	'waterfall'
	/čuRku/	'lie'
/p/ /b/	/paRi/	'there'
	/baRo/	'husband'
	/khapi/	'spoon'

	/khabu/	'bud'
	/ʃula : p/	'dysentry'
	/ʃava : b/	'answer'
/ṭ/ /ḍ/	/ṭu/	'you'
	/ḍu/	'two'
	/ṭa : s/	'gambling'
	/ḍa : s/	'ten'
	/žalṭa/	'argument'
	/šolḍa/	'bar in the plough'
/t/ /d/	/tanis/	'to destroy'
	/dani/	'tooth'
	/ta : ku/	'hockey bat'
	/da : k/	'mail'
/k/ /g/	/ka : lo/	'limp'
	/go : li/	'cow'
	/kalon/	'minister'
	/galaṭ/	'wrong'
	/šuko/	'dried'
	/šugu/	'paper'
/k/ /q/	/ku/	'wall'
	/qu/	'crow'
	/ka : v/	'which'
	/qa : v/	'bangle'
/č/ /ǰ/	/čaṅgu/	'cripple'
	/ǰaṅgal/	'forest'
	/čuRku/	'lie'
	/ǰuRma : na/	'fine'
	/aṅča : R/	'pickle'
	/konǰok/	'God'
/č/ /c/	/čok/	'all'
	/cok/	'forest'
	/čangu/	'rheumatism'
	/ce : ngi/	'mosquito'
	/čaRi/	'bed-bug'
	/caR/	'garden'
/f/ /v/	/to : fa : n/	'storm'
	/da : vat/	'ink-pot'

	/fesla/	'judgement'
	/vazi : R/	'minister'
/s/ /z/	/si : Ri/	'sand'
	/zi : Ra/	'cuminseed'
	/seRgaR/	'goldsmith'
	/zeRmo/	'pain'
/ṣ/ /ẓ/	/a : ṣo/	'tear'
	/a : ẓo/	'ice'
	/ṣupṣup/	'whisper'
	/ẓu : ẓo/	'brother'
/š/ /ž/	/šus/	'swelling'
	/žus/	'knowing'
	/šakṯhan/	'pebble'
	/žaqṯaň/	'daily'
	/bu :šis/	'chirping of birds'
	/ḏa : žis/	'to scorch'
/h/ /ɣ̣/	/handaň/	'dumb'
	/ɣ̣ondil/	'cuckoo'
	/homo/	'this'
	/ɣ̣ono/	'barley'
/h/ /x̣/	/haRaň/	'centre'
	/x̣aR/	'ass'
	/hoR/	'of'
	/x̣oRma/	'datefruit'
/m/ /n/ /ň/	/mi: s/	'us'
	/ni : s/	'to strain'
	/ňi : s/	'thirst'
	/mu : mo/	'uncle'
	/nu : no/	'naked'
	/ňu : ňskaR/	'mustard'
	/kaňču/	'beak'
	/kaňkan/	'leg'
	/kaňku/	'claw'
/l/ /R/	/lun/	'bunch'
	/Run/	'lamb'
	/gu : lu/	'mast'
	/gu : Ri/	'mirror'

1.4. Allophonic Distribution :

1.4.1. Vowels :-

/i/ has two allophones [i.] and [i] –

[i.] the high front unrounded half long vowel, occurs finally.

/aboni/	[aboni.]	'near'
/dani/	[dʌni.]	'tooth'
/mani : li/	[mʌni : li.]	'bread'

[i] the high front unrounded short vowel, occurs elsewhere.

/isu/	[isu.]	'to come'
/šiš/	[šiš]	'head'
/biRis/	[biRis]	'to boil'

/i: / has one allophone [i:] the high front unrounded long vowel.

/i : d̲is/	[i : d̲is]	'to allow'
/asi : Ra/	[asi : Ra.]	'to us'
/kuni: li/	[kuni : li.]	'pigeon'

/e/ has two allophones [ɛ.] and [e] –

/ ɛ·/ the lowermid front unrounded half-long vowel, occurs in the final position.

/a: pe/	[a : pɛ.]	'little'
/a: le/	[a : lɛ.]	'near'
/kiRze/	[kiRzɛ.]	'pulse'

[e] the highermid front unrounded short vowel, occurs elsewhere.

/eRi : RaRa: zis/	[eRi : RʌRa : zis]	'to flatter'
/nešik/	[nešik]	'wonder'
/seno/	[seno.]	'small'

/e : / has one allophone [e:] the highermid front unrounded.

/e : kik/	[e : kik]	'alone'
/ke : kpo/	[ke : kpo.]	'how'
/še : tmat/	[še : tmat]	'weak'

/u/ has two allophones [u.] and [u] –

[u.] the high back rounded half-long vowel, occurs in the final position.

/khabu/	[khʌbu.]	'bud'

/lḏaṅbu/ [lḏʌṅbu.] 'ladder'
/ṯampa:ku/ [ṯʌmpa:ku.] 'tobacco'

/u/ the high back rounded short vowel, occurs elsewhere.

/upis/ [upis] 'to fly'
/unis/ [unis] 'to feed'
/bun/ [bun] 'village'

/u:/ has one allophone [u:] the high back rounded long vowel.

/u:zi/ [u:zi.] 'mouth'
/u:ñǰuk/ [u:ñǰuk] 'face'
/su:Ri/ [su:Ri˙] 'sun'

/o/ has two allophones [o.] and [o] –

[o.] the highermid back rounded half-long vowel, occurs in the final position.

/beṯo/ [beṯo.] 'calf'
/gẏamo/ [gẏʌmo˙] 'queen'
/noRo/ [noRo.] 'good'

[o] the highermid back rounded short vowel, occurs elsewhere.

/koR/ [koR] 'cave'
/bolbol/ [bolbol] 'peace'
/sgogpa/ [sgogpa.] 'garlic'

/o:/ has one allophone [o:] the highermid back rounded long vowel.

/mo:s/ [mo:s] 'flesh'
/lo:ḏo/ [lo:do˙] 'red'
/ṣo:libus/ [ṣo:libus] 'to disperse'

/a/ has three allophones [ʌ], [a.] and [a] –

[ʌ] the lowmid back unrounded short vowel, occurs in between consonants.

/bahis/ [bʌhis] 'to plough'
/nakṣa/ [nʌkṣa.] 'picture'
/kankan/ [kʌnkʌn] 'leg'

[a.] the low central unrounded half-long vowel, occurs in final position.

/bamba/ [bʌmba.] 'gheelamp'
/čanḏa/ [čʌnḏa.] 'pocket'
/ǰuRma:na/ [ǰuRma:na˙] 'fine'

[a] the low central unrounded short vowel, occurs elsewhere.

/abRaq/	[abRʌq]	'mica'
/amsis/	[amsis]	'to forget'
/aḍiṯužaq/	[aḍiṯuzʌq]	'sunday'

/a:/ has one allophone [a:] the low central unrounded long vowel.

/a:ẓo/	[a:ẓo.]	'ice'
/ḍa:R/	[ḍa:R]	'door'
/sa:nṯRa/	[sa:nṯRa.]	'orange'

1.4.2. Consonants :-

/p/ has one allophone [p] the voiceless bilabial stop.

/palki/	[pʌlki.]	'palanquin'
/khapi/	[khʌpi.]	'spoon'
/ǰula:p/	[ǰula:p]	'dysentry'

/ṭ/ has one allophone [ṭ] the voiceless dental stop.

/ṭakabuR/	[ṭʌkʌbuR]	'pride'
/šeṭa:n/	[šeṭa:n]	'devil'
/phola:ṭ/	[phola:ṭ]	'steel'

/t/ has two allophones [ṭ] and [t] –

[ṭ] the voiceless retroflex stop, occurs after retroflex consonant.

/gultan/	[guḷṭʌn]	'grape'
/multup/	[muḷṭup]	'fist'
/baltin/	[bʌḷṭin]	'bucket'

[t] the voiceless alveolar stop, occurs elsewhere.

/tiṅ/	[tiṅ]	'bell'
/taktumbu/	[tʌktumbu.]	'rheumatism'
/got/	[got]	'house'

/k/ has one allophone [k] the voiceless velar stop.

/kisṯi/	[kisṯi.]	'boat'
/čukaR/	[čukʌR]	'pot'
/ke:k/	[ke:k]	'some'

/q/ has one allophone [q] the voiceless back velar stop.

/qa:v/	[qa:w]	'bangle'
/doqmo/	[doqmo.]	'narrow'
/milaq/	[milʌq]	'help'

/ph/ has one allophone [ph] the voiceless bilabial aspirated stop.

/phola : t̲/	[phola : t̲]	'steel'
/phalčan/	[phʌlčʌn]	'wide'

/t̲h/ has one allophone [t̲h] the voiceless dental aspirated stop.

/t̲his/	[t̲his]	'to do'
/t̲hakskan/	[t̲hʌkskʌn]	'spider'
/got̲ha : Ri/	[got̲ha : Ri.]	'ring'

/th/ has one allophone [th] the voiceless alveolar aspirated stop.

/thul/	[thul]	'egg'
/thit̲/	[thit]	'sneeze'
/athi/	[athi]	'eye'

The sound [th] freely varies with [t̪s̪] in the following words: [athi] [at̪s̪i.] 'eye', [thʌpthup] [t̪s̪ʌpt̪s̪up] 'dark'.

/čh/ has one allophone [čh] the voiceless palatal aspirated affricate.

/čhaRbu/	[čhʌRbu.]	'button'
/čhanis/	[čhʌnis]	'to pick'
/lokčhaR/	[lokčhʌr]	'thunder'

/kh/ has one allophone [kh] the voiceless velar aspirated stop.

/khabu/	[khʌbu.]	'bud'
/khazas/	[khʌzʌs]	'fruit'
/luṅkhoR/	[luṅkhoR]	'cyclone'

/b/ has one allophone [b] the voiced bilabial stop.

/baṅd̲is/	[bʌṅd̲is]	'to run'
/gaṅbu/	[gʌṅbu.]	'pea'
/ǰava : b/	[ǰʌva : b]	'answer'

/d̲/ has one allophone [d̲] the voiced dental stop.

/d̲amsibus/	[d̲ʌmsibus]	'to gather'
/šold̲a/	[šold̲a.]	'bar in the plough'
/imd̲a : d̲/	[imd̲a : d̲]	'care'

/d/ has two allophones [ḍ] and [d] –

[ḍ] the voiced retroflex stop, occurs after retroflex.

/haldu : Ro/	[hʌlḍu : Ro.]	'yellow'

/ɣondil/ [ɣoṇḍil] 'cuckoo'
/handaṅ/ [ɦʌṇḍʌṅ] 'dumb'

[d] the voiced alveolar stop, occurs elsewhere.

/doko/ [doko.] 'waist'
/dakčuṅ/ [dʌkčuṅ] 'beans'
/mannud/ [mʌnnud] 'bread'

/g/ has one allophone [g] the voiced velar stop.

/gonpa/ [gonpa.] 'temple'
/muguR/ [muguR] 'bowl'
/miRgo:sibus/ [miRgo:sibus] 'to reject'

/c/ has one allophone [c] the voiceless alveolar affricate.

/coṅ/ [coṅ] 'onion'
/ce:ngi/ [ce:ṅgi.] 'mosquito'
/canbi/ [cʌnbi.] 'bat (bird)'

/č/ has one allophone [č] the voiceless palatal affricate.

/čumik/ [čumik] 'stream'
/čakt̲huR/ [čakt̲huR] 'chain'
/vya:čis/ [vya:čis] 'bathe'

/ǰ/ has one allophone [ǰ] the voiced palatal affricate.

/ǰuRma:na/ [ǰuRma:na.] 'fine'
/ǰulus/ [ǰulus] 'procession'
/u:ñǰuk/ [u:ñǰuk] 'face'

/f/ has one allophone [f] the voiceless labiodental fricative.

/nufus/ [nufus] 'to reach'
/t̲o:fa:n/ [t̲o:fa:n] 'storm'
/olafRu/ [olʌfRu.] 'carrot'

/s/ has one allophone [s] the voiceless alveolar fricative.

/samḍ̲al/ [sʌmḍ̲ʌl] 'moustache'
/Raskut̲/ [Rʌskuṯ] 'cotton'
/kañčis/ [kʌñčis] 'to tie'

/ṣ/ has one allophone [ṣ] the voiceless retroflex fricative.

/ṣugu/ [ṣugu.] 'papper'
/pu:ṣo/ [pu:ṣo.] 'flower'
/mu:ṣ/ [mu:ṣ] 'language'

/š/ has one allophone [š] the voiceless palatal fricative.

/šya:Ro/ [šya:Ro.] 'deer'
/biša/ [biša.] 'twenty'
/a:š/ [a:š] 'today'

This sound /š/ freely varies with /R/ in the following words: [kša.] ~ [kRa.] 'crane' [kša : čhem] [kRa : čhem] 'bright', [kšikkšikmo.] ~ [kRikkRikmo.] 'creeper'.

/x̣/ has one allophone [x̣] the voiceless back velar fricative.

/x̣uR/	[x̣uR]	'fire'
/x̣oRma/	[x̣oRma.]	'datefruit'
/x̣oRx̣u : to/	[x̣oRx̣u : to.]	'throat'

/h/ has one allophone [h] the voiceless glottal fricative.

/hombu/	[hombu.]	'deep'
/hat̲Ra/	[hʌt̲Ra.]	'danger'
/ahon/	[ahon]	'preceptor'

/v/ has two allophones [w] and [v] –

[w] the bilabial semi-vowel, occurs after a vowel in the final position.

/ka : v/	[ka : w]	'which'
/qa : v/	[qa : w]	'bangle'
/žukna : v/	[žukna : w]	'afterwards'

[v] the voiced labiodental fricative, occurs elsewhere.

/vagule/	[vagulɛ.]	'river bank'
/dava : t̲/	[dʌva : t]	'ink-pot'
/va : R/	[va : R]	'stomach'

/z/ has one allophone [z] the voiced alveolar fricative.

/zaṅmo/	[zʌṅmo.]	'good omen'
/kiRze/	[kiRzɛ.]	'pulses'
/kami : z/	[kʌmi : z]	'shirt'

/ẓ/ has one allophone [ẓ] the voiced retroflex fricative.

/ẓu : ẓo/	[ẓu : ẓo.]	'brother'
/ẓuẓa : ẓis/	[ẓuẓa : ẓis]	'to blame'
/a : ẓo/	[a:ẓo.]	'ice'

/ž/ has one allophone [ž] the voiced palatal fricative.

/žalt̲a/	[žʌlt̲a.]	'argument'
/Ribži/	[Ribži.]	'ornamental bar for the door'
/pažulo/	[pʌžulo.]	'shephered'

This sound [ž] freely varies with [R] in the word [žun] ~ [Run] 'mountain'.

/ɣ̣/ has one allophone [ɣ̣] the voiced back velar fricative.

/ɣ̣op/	[ɣ̣op]	'hollow"
/ɣ̣ondil/	[ɣ̣oṇḍil]	'cuckoo'
/čoɣ̣a/	[čoɣ̣a.]	'fullmoon'

/m/ has one allophone [m] the voiced bilabial nasal.

/mo̲t̲ik/	[mo̲t̲ik]	'pearl'
/ba: miR/	[ba: miR]	'priest'
/kRum/	[kRum]	'work'

/n/ has three allophones [n̲], [ṇ] and [n] –

[n̲] the voiced dental nasal, occurs with dental consonant.

/čʌn̲d̲a/	[čʌn̲d̲a.]	'pocket'
/gRon̲d̲is/	[gRon̲d̲is]	'to invite'
/alan̲t̲a/	[alʌn̲t̲a.]	'this much'

[ṇ] the voiced retroflex nasal, occurs with retroflex consonant.

/Rindi/	[Riṇḍi.]	'adultery'
/gandu : Ro/	[gʌṇḍu : Ro.]	'gullet'
/sgundumRaṅ/	[sguṇḍumRʌṅ]	'colour between black and red'

[n] the voiced alveolar nasal occurs elsewhere.

/namRe :l/	[nʌmRe : l]	'aeroplane'
/Rgunma/	[Rgunma.]	'mare'
/Rgakhan/	[RgʌkhʌN]	'friendship'

/ṅ/ has two allophones [ñ] and [ṅ] –

[ñ] the voiced palatal nasal, occurs either with front vowel or with palatal consonant.

/ṅiliz̧is/	[ñiliz̧is]	'to hide'
/ṅyagzeR/	[ñyʌgzeR]	'pay'
/aṅča : R/	[añča : R/	'pickle'
/kRiṅǰis/	[kRiñǰis]	'to decay'

[ṅ] the voiced velar nasal occurs elsewhere.

/ṅaRmo/	[ṅʌRmo.]	'sweet'
/lunkhoR/	[luṅkhoR]	'cyclone'
/t̲hapaṅ/	[t̲hʌpʌṅ]	'now'

/l/ has two allophones [l̤] and [l] –

[l̤] the voiced retroflex lateral, occurs either with the palatal consonant or with the retroflex consonants.

/lčaṅma/	[l̥čʌṅma.]	'tree'
/melčoR/	[mel̥čoR]	'lampworship'
/gultan/	[gul̥tʌn]	'grape'
/haldu : Ro/	[hʌl̥du : Ro.]	'yellow'

[l] the voiced alveolar lateral occurs elsewhere.

/landi/	[lʌn̲di.]	'voice'
/dilis/	[d̲ilis]	'to peel'
/Rapsal/	[RʌpsʌI]	'kitchen'

This sound [l] freely varies with alveolar aspirated lateral [lh] in the following words [lʌn] ~ [lhʌn] 'ox', [la : ṅpho : čɛ.] ~ [lha : ṅpho : čɛ.] 'elephant'

/R/ has one allophone [R], the voiced alveolar trill.

/Ra: zis/	[Ra : zis]	'to say'
/bu : mbaRik/	[bu : mbʌRik]	'blessing'
/t̲uksuR/	[t̲uksuR]	'name of a seed'

/y/ has one allophone [y] the palatal semi-vowel.

/yuṅ/	[yuṅ]	'turmeric'
/yaṅmo/	[yʌṅmo.]	'light'
/a : yebo/	[a : yebo.]	'parents'

1.5. Distribution of Phonemes :

1.5.1. Vowels :-

All the vowels occur both in the initial position and in the medial position. All the long vowels do not occur in the final position.

/i/	/ima : nd̲a : r/	/čiṅa : R/	/guli/
	'honest'	'iron'	'finger'
/i: /	/i: t̲his/	/ki : t/	
	'to allow'	'trousers'	
/e/	/eša : Ra/	/seR/	/a : pe/
	'signal'	'gold'	'some'
/e : /	/e : kik/	/ne : šik/	
	'alone'	'wonder'	
/u/	/unis/	/punis/	/paqbu/
	'to feed'	'to ride'	'brick'

/u:/	/u:ma/ 'floor'	/šu:čhis/ " to dry'	
/o/	/okpo/ 'other'	/moṯik/ 'pearl'	/po:tho/ 'grand-son'
/o:/	/o:thi/ 'lip'	/po:thi/ 'grand-daughter'	
/a/	/aṣtu:ṅṣ/ 'eighteen'	/baRo/ 'husband'	/zilpa/ 'dew'
/a:/	/a:le/ 'near'	/a:ẓo/ 'ice'	/čha:Rpa/ 'cot'

A few instances of vowel clusters with /i/ or /a:/ as the second member are found. Those with /i/ as the second member are more in number than those with /a:/ as the second member. The following is the list of available examples with vowel clusters.

khaRskeis	'to slide'
yaRi:Reis	'to approach'
sena:is	'to smear'
sitRa:is	'to teach'
ia:bya:bayal	'again and again'
do:a:Ra:zis	'to worship'

1.5.2. Consonants:-

All the consonants occur in the initial and medial positions. The consonants other than the aspirated stops and / g, c, č, f, h, x̱, ɣ̱, z, and ž / occur in the final position.

/p/	/paRi/ 'there'	/ṯampa:ku/ 'tobacco'	/melap/ 'flame'
/ṯ/	/ṯa:s/ 'gambling'	/kisṯi/ 'boat'	/naṯmeṯ/ 'healthy'
/t/	/tito/ 'sour'	/phitis/ 'to break'	/got/ 'house'
/k/	/kani/ 'ear'	/maka/ 'maize'	/bRak/ 'big stone'

/q/	/qoto/ 'wood'	/paqo/ 'cooked'	/žaq/ 'day'
/ph/	/phatkaRi/ 'alum'	/byapho/ 'cock'	
/th/	/thali/ 'plate'	/gotha : Ri/ 'ring'	
/th/	/thiga/ 'wife'	/athi/ 'eye'	
/čh/	/čhaRču/ 'rainwater'	/vya : čhis/ 'bathe'	
/kh/	/khun/ 'elbow'	/goyoṅkhoR/ "reeling of head'	
/b/	/bRas/ 'rice'	/ṣa : bus/ 'make merry'	/ǰava:b/ 'answer'
/d/	/da : čis/ 'give respect'	/mandiR/ 'temple'	/imda : d/ 'care'
/d/	/dani/ 'tooth'	/baRa : nde/ 'verandah'	/kaRo : d/ 'crore'
/g/	/genis/ 'to count'	/e : ganeš/ 'nothing'	
/č/	/čipa : dis/ 'to kiss'	/kamču/ 'beak'	
/c/	/coṅ/ 'onion'	/belcoṅs/ 'animal'	
/ǰ/	/ǰanda/ 'flag'	/ha : ǰi/ 'pilgrim'	/thapaṅtha : ǰ/ 'altogether'
/f/	/fesla/ 'judgement'	/to : fa : n/ 'storm'	
/s/	/singe/ 'lion'	/šasna/ 'thigh'	/gulus/ 'cloth'
/ṣ/	/ṣugu/ 'paper'	/nakṣa/ 'picture'	/pa : ṣ/ 'wool'
/š/	/šilo : di/ 'wasp'	/amšis/ 'to forget'	/a : š/ 'today'

/h/	/hombu/ 'deep'	/bahis/ 'to plough'	
/x̣/	/x̣us/ 'food'	/x̣oRx̣u : to/ 'throat'	
/v/	/va : sna/ 'whirlpool'	/zavaR/ 'Pilgrim'	/qa : v/ 'bangle'
/z/	/za : zis/ 'to walk'	/na : ziR/ 'altar'	/kami : z/ 'shirt'
/z̧/	/z̧u : z̧o/ 'brother'	/a : z̧o/ 'ice'	
/ž/	/žaRba/ 'blind'	/pažulo/ 'shepherded'	
/ɣ̣/	/ɣ̣ondil/ 'cuckoo'	/čoɣ̣a/ 'fullmoon'	
/m/	/mipṣok/ 'eye-lid'	/čumik/ 'stream'	/gum/ 'wheat'
/n/	/nolo/ 'forehead'	/pani/ 'leaf'	/luṅmen/ 'river'
/ṅ/	/ṅi : lo/ 'blue'	/koṅo/ 'comb'	/hiliṅ/ 'protest'
/l/	/lol/ 'blood'	/čala : q/ 'intelligent'	/bolbol/ 'peace'
/R/	/Run/ 'lamb'	/speRa : this/ 'to gossip'	/ne : R/ 'fort'
/y/	/yaṅmo/ 'light'	/daya/ 'mercy'	/svay/ 'bridge'

1.6. Clusters:

A sequence of two or more consonants is called a **cluster.** There are clusters with a maximum of four consonants in this language. Two consonant clusters and three consonant clusters occur in the initial position but the four consonant clusters occur only in the medial position. Identical consonant clusters are very rare in this language.

1.6.1. Two Consonant Clusters :

PR-	PRu : nu	'old'
bR-	bRas	'rice'
t̲R-	t̲Ra : ńcoks	'rightside'
d̲R-	d̲Renmo	'bear'
tR-	tRo	'cold'
kš-	kšikkšikmo	'creeper'
kṣ-	kṣap	'armour'
kẓ-	kẓi : ńǰis	'to decay'
kR-	kRo	'chest'
gR-	gRi	'neck'
gy-	gyokspa	'spoon'
sp-	sposkaR	'incense'
sb-	sbalpa	'crab'
st̲-	st̲ot̲	'shoulder'
sd̲-	sd̲uk	grief'
sk-	skis	'to see'
sg-	sgogpa	'garlic'
sm-	smimma	'eye-brow'
sn-	snu : but̲his	'to dip into'
zd̲-	zd̲umit̲his	'to close'
zg-	zgalto : s	'scorpion'
zR-	zRit̲a : skis	'to pry'
šk-	škilbu	'young'
šm-	šmulču	'mercy
šń-	šńumi	'smell'
šń-	šńil	'gum'
ṣp -	ṣpilza	'summer month'
ṣt̲-	ṣt̲alčak	'whip'
ṣk-	ṣkań	'hymn'
ṣm-	ṣmul	'rupee'
ṣn-	ṣnalań	'button'
ṣń-	ṣńa : boń	'camel'
ńy-	ńyagzaR	'ray'
ld̲-	ld̲i. : ńi : bus	'to float'
lč-	lče	'tongue'
Rd̲-	Rd̲oqčońd̲is	'to kick'
Rg-	Rgo	'front part of the body'
Rz-	Rzama : kipas	'potter'

A large number of two consonant clusters occur medially also. All the consonants except c, č, and ʒ occur as the first member of this cluster in the medial position.

-ps-	Rapsal	'kitchen'
-pṣ-	mipṣok	'eye-lid'
-pl-	nupla	'drown'
-bṭ-	dabṭaR	'office'
-bǰ-	ǰabǰab	'humble'
-bs-	absaR	'officer'
-bz-	zabzab	'hard'
-bž-	mabža	'peacock'
-bl-	dva : kable : n	'magnet'
-bR-	abRak	'maica'
-ṭp-	pheṭpo	'one and a half'
-td-	šatdis	'weak'
-tč-	catčamdo	'treaty'
-tš-	laṭšis	'to hear'
-tR-	čhatRi	'umbrella'
-dv-	taga : dva : R	'durable'
-tk-	patkaRi	'alum'
-tR-	pu : tRu	'back (of the body)'
-dd-	mačaddani	'net'
-kp-	he : kpo	'although'
-kb-	ṣakbus	'doubt'
-kt-	taktumbu	'rheumatism'
-kč-	ḍakčuṅ	'beans'
-ks-	čuksa	'urban'
-kṣ-	bakṣaṭ	'he calf'
-km-	hekmaṭ	'courage'
-kn-	žukna : v	'afterwards'
-kR-	šukRužaq	'friday'
-gb-	čhagbu	'bunch'
-gz-	ṅyagzaR	'ray'
-gl-	e : gana : šunisigla	'foolish'
-gR-	žigRo	'cowardice'
-qp-	baʒpo	'bride-groom'
-qb-	baqbu	'brick'
-qṭ-	žaqṭaṅ	'daily'

-qč-	laqčiks	'wrist'
-qs-	čhaqsa	'lavatory'
-qz-	žaqzanṯhis	'to celebrate'
-qṣ-	phaqṣoṯ	'secret'
-qm-	baqmu	'bride'
-ǰl-	biǰli	'lightening'
-ǰR-	šeǰRi	'son-in-law'
-fh-	ṯofha : na	'artillery'
-fR-	olafRu	'carrot'
-sp-	bRe : spuṯžaq	'thursday'
-sb-	ṯasbi	'rosary'
-sṯ-	khasṯuṅ	'fasting'
-sḏ-	gulusḏus	'to wash the cloth'
-sk-	Raskuṯ	'cotton'
-sg-	e : RaRa : zisgoṯo	'because'
-sh-	ṯa : shaRaṅ	'noon'
-sn-	šasna	'thigh'
-sl-	fesla	'judgement'
-šb-	a : šboṅ	'till today'
-šl-	siš̌lodi	'wasp'
-ṣḏ-	uṣḏis	'repay the loan'
-ṣt-	aṣtu : ṅṣ	'eighteen'
-ṣm-	ḏuṣman	'enemy'
-mp-	ṯampa : ku	'tobacco'
-mb-	kambal	'blanket'
-mḏ-	čhaṯčamḏo	'treaty'
-mt-	dimtams	'wrestling'
-mč-	khimčes	'neighbour'
-mǰ-	samǰaRais	'to explain'
-ms-	čhomsibus	'to finish'
-mš-	amšis	'to forget'
-mz-	kamzo : R	'not durable'
-ml-	khamloẓebus	'vomiting'
-mR-	namRe : l	'aeroplane'
-np-	yu : npa	'right (side)'
-nb-	canbi	'bat'
-nk-	kankan	'leg'
-ng-	bango : bi	'cabbage'

-nṯ-	alanṯa	'this much'
-nḏ-	samanḏaR	'ocean'
-nz-	Rgunza	'season'
-nm-	ḏRe : nmo	'bear'
-ṅp-	ṯRa : ṅpa	'right (side)'
-ṅb-	lḏaṅbu	'ladder'
-ṅṯ-	sniṅṯa : ṯḏis	'to encourage'
-ṅḏ-	Raṅḏis	'to dye'
-ṅd-	žu : ṅdul	'generally'
-ṅk-	šya : ṅku	'wolf'
-ṅg-	ɣaṅgal	'forest'
-ṅč-	aṅča : R	'pickle'
-ṅǰ-	u : ṅǰuk	'face'
-ṅs-	hya : ṅsibus	'to play games'
-ṅz-	niṅza : n	'noisy'
-ṅm-	luṅmen	'rural'
-ṅR-	uṅRa : s	'to advance'
-lp-	sbalpa	'crab'
-lb-	RilbuṅiRma	'pepper'
-lṯ-	čva : lṯo	'morning'
-lḏ-	be : lḏaṅ	'night'
-lt-	multup	'fist'
-ld-	haldu : Ro	'yellow'
-lk-	palki	'palanquin'
-lč-	akalčan	'wise'
-ls-	malsa	'place'
-lz-	zbya : lza	'season'
-lh-	čha : lhaRis	'vulture'
-Rp-	čhaRpa	'rain'
-Rb-	čhaRbu	'button'
-Rḏ-	maRḏuṅ	'beam'
-Rk-	eRko : so	'at first'
-Rg-	zaRgaṯ	'ridiculing'
-Rh-	ḏaRha : s	'petition'
-Rẋ-	ẋoRẋu : to	'throat'
-Rč-	kuRči	'chair'
-Rǰ-	oRǰan	'milk'
-Rz-	kiRze	'pulses'

-Rm-	ṅiRma	'chilly'
-Rn-	čoRnaẋalis	'to steal'
-Rl-	kyaRlo	'sheep'

A few two consonant clusters occur in the word final position. The second member of the cluster is /s/ except in only one example, which has /ṣ/.

-bs	zabs	'kingdom'
-ks	čheRṯhaks	'hedge'
-gs	hossbugs	'to sigh'
-hs	phyohs	'at'
-ms	phams	'defeat'
-ṅṣ	puṅṣ	'five'

1.6.2. Three Consonant Clusters :

A small number of three consonant clusters occur in the word initial position. They are usually a fricative followed by a stop and a trill or a trill followed by a stop and a semi-vowel.

spR-	spReiṯhis	'to make empty'
sbR-	sbRa :ṅṭsi :	'honey'
sṯR-	sṯRaṅ	'lane'
skR-	skRogaiṯhis	'cackle as hen'
zbR-	zbRa : ṅzbu	'fly'
Rḏv-	Rḏva : kable	'magnet'
Rgy-	Rgyalpo	'emperor'

A fairly large number of three consonant clusters occur in the medial position. Nasals occur more frequently as the first member of the cluster than any other sound.

-pšy-	kipšyaṅ	'jackal'
-kdy-	čokḏyoya : R	'first time'
-kkš-	kšikkšikmo	'creeper'
-ksp-	gyokspa	'soon'
-ksk-	ṯhakskan	'spider'
-ksl-	ḏuksle	'to burn'
-qsp-	sočoqspo	'such'
-spy-	ho: mospya : s	'so'

-sky-	ṯhumiskya	'stair-case'
-sgR-	ńisgRa : ṯhis	'to snore'
-mbl-	asembli	'assembly'
-mkẓ-	dimkẓil	'wrestling'
-nṯR-	sanṯRiṯhis	'to guard'
-nḏR-	čanḏRa : lžaq	'monday'
-ńṯR-	pina : ńṯRabišu	'fifty'
-ńts-	sbRa : ńtsi	'honey'
-ńsp-	hya : ńspa : ṯhis	'to play'
-ńsk-	ńyu : ńskaR	'mustard'
-ńzb-	zbRa : ńzbu	'fly'
-ńzḏ-	bańzduR	'race'
-ńlṯ-	zińltak	'nape'
-Rdy-	siṅiṅiRdyań	'hope'

1.6.3. Four Consonant Clusters :

Only three examples with four consonant clusters in the medial position are available.

-ksbR-	ṯhuksbRul	'snake'
-qsky-	čaqskyuḏis	'to cast net'
-msky-	namskyon	'paralysis'

CHART : 1 Initial Two consonant Clusters.

First members	Second members															
	p	b	ṯ	ḏ	k	g	č	z	š	ṣ	ẓ	m	n	ń	R	y
p															*	
b															*	
ṯ															*	
ḏ															*	
t															*	
k									*	*	*				*	
g															*	*
s	*		*	*	*	*	*					*	*			
z					*		*								*	
š						*						*	*	*		
ṣ	*			*		*						*	*	*		
ń																*
l					*			*								
R					*	*		*								

CHART : 2 Medial Two Consonant Clusters.

First members	Second members																				
	p	b	t̲	d̲	t	d	k	g	ɕ	ʝ	v	s	z	ʂ	ʐ	ʂ̣	m	n	l	R	ɲ	x̣
p												*				*			*			
b			*							*		*	*		*				*	*		
t̲	*			*					*					*						*		
d̲											*											
t							*													*		
d				*																		
k	*	*			*				*			*				*	*	*		*		
g		*											*						*	*		
q	*	*	*						*			*	*			*	*					
ǰ																			*	*		
f																				*	*	
s	*	*	*	*			*	*										*	*		*	
ʂ		*																	*			
ʂ̣				*	*												*					
m	*	*		*	*				*	*		*	*	*					*	*		
n	*	*	*	*			*	*					*				*					
ɲ	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	*				*			*		
l	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*			*	*								*	
R	*	*		*			*	*	*	*			*				*	*	*		*	*

CHART : 3 Final Two Consonant Clusters.

First members	Second members	
	s	ṣ
b	*	
k	*	
g	*	
h	*	
m	*	
ṅ		*

CHART : 4 Initial Three Consonant Clusters.

First members	Second and third members					
	pR	bR	t̲R	kR	d̲v	gy
s	*	*	*	*		
z		*				
R					*	*

CHART : 5 Medial Three Consonant Clusters.

First members	Second and third members															
	šy	d̲y	kš	sp	sk	sl	py	ky	gR	bl	kẓ	t̲R	d̲R	ts	zb	zd̲	lt̲
p	*																
k		*	*	*	*	*											
ǫ				*													
s							*	*	*								
m										*	*						
n												*	*				
ṅ				*	*							*		*	*	*	*
R	*																

CHART : 6 Medial Four Consonant Clusters.

First members	Second, third and fourth members	
	sbR	sky
k	*	
q		*
m		*

1.7. Syllable:

Syllable :-

A sequence of phonemes with one peak of sonority is called a syllable. There will be one or more syllables in each word. In each syllable, the vowel has the peak of sonority. This vowel may be preceded by one or more consonants or semi-voweis in the same syllable. The preceding consonant(s) and semi-vowel(s) are called the onset of the syllable. The vowel may also be followed by one or more consonant(s) or semi-vowel(s). The following consonant(s) and semi-vowel(s) are called the coda of the syllable. For example, in the mono-syllabic word ba: R 'stream' b is the onset a : is the peak and R is the coda. If a syllable ends with the vowel, it is called the open syllable. It is called the closed syllable if it ends in a consonant or semi-vowel.

The following are the different syllabic patterns in this language. The words in Brokskat consist of one to seven syllable. However, words with two syllables are more common.

Monosyllabic Words:-

Open : (C)(C)V;

V	i	'to come'
CV	bo	'to go'
CCV	kRo	'chest'

Close : (C)(C)$\overset{\times}{\bar{V}}$C

VC	ul	'cave'
$\bar{V}$C	a:š	'to-day'

CVC	hal	'plough'
CV̄C	ba:R	'stream'
CCVC	bRas	'rice'
CCV̄C	gya:p	'small canal'

Disyllabic Words :-

Second syllable is open (C)(C)(C)(V̆ V̄)(C) (C)CV

V CV	asi	'we'
V̄ CV	u:zi	'mouth'
V̄C CV	a:kpo	'another'
CV CV	bilu	'cat'
CV̄ CV	bo:no	'big'
CVC CV	zilpa	'dew'
CV̄C CV	ga:mbu	'pea'
CCV CV	šnumi	'smell'
CCV̄ CV	pRu:nu	'old'
CCVC CV	sgogpa	'garlic'
CCV̄C CV	tRa:ṅpa	'right side'
CCCVC CV	Rgyalpo	'emperor'
CCCV̄C CCV	sbRa:ṅtsi	'honey'

Whenever there are two consonant clusters in the medial position as in zilpa 'dew', the first member goes as the coda of the first syllable and the second member goes as the onset of the second syllable.

Second syllable is closed (C)(C)(C)V̆(C) (C)V̄(C)C

VC VC	aRis	'to bring'
V̄C CVC	a:šboṅ	'till today'
CV CV̄C	čiṅa:R	'iron'
CV̄ VC	bi:us	'to sow'
CV̄ CVC	bi:dis	'to let go'
CV̄ CVC	bu:deš	'twelve'
CVC VC	bahis	'to plough'
CVC CVC	bakšat	'she-calf'
CVC CVCC	belcoṅs	'animal'
CV̄ CVC	bu:nis	'to bind'
CV̄C CVC	qa:špo:s	'a handful of'
CCCV CVC	snyašiṅ	'yoke'

Three Syllable Words :-

Third syllable is open	(C)(C)V̆V̄(C)	(C)CV̆V̄ CV
V CV CV	aboni	'near'
V CV̄ CV	ala: či	'cardamom'
V̄ CVC CV	alaṇṭa	'this much'
V̄ CV CV	a:yebo	'parents'
V̄ CV̄ CV	a:za:ḍi	'freedom'
CV CV CV	ḍusiRo	'twice'
CV CV̄ CV	hati:pa	'shop-keeper'
CVC CV̄ CV	čhuRku:to	'wrong'
CVC CVC CV	lumkhanma	'singer (female)'
CVC CCVC CV	moRgyaṁmo	'widow'
CV̄C CV CV	da:lčini	'cinnamon'
CV̄C CV̄ CV	čo:pRa:si	'peon'
CCVC CVC CV	dzemkanma	'dancer(female)'
CCVC CCVC CV	kšikkšikmo	'creeper'
VC CV CV	iṣṭifa	'resignation'
Third syllable is close	(C)(C)V̆V̄(C)(C)	(C)V̆V̄(C) CV̆V̄C
VC CV CVC	uRpoṭhis	'to hurry'
VC CV̄C CVC	imḍa:ḍṭhis	'to take care'
CV CV CVC	bodužaq	'wednesday'
CV CV CV̄C	paRipa:R	'across'
CV CV̄ CVC	čipa:ḍis	'to kiss'
CV CVC CVC	buṣumḍis	'to take rest'
CV CV̄C CVC	čala:qmuš	'clever man'
CV CV̄C CV̄C	ṭaqa:ḍva:R	'strong'
CV̄ CV CVC	bo:nobus	'to increase'
CV̄ CVC CVC	be:zaṭṭhis	'to disgrace'
CVC CV CVC	punpīšas	'to guide'
CVC CVC CVC	khasṭuṁbas	'fasting'
CVCC CVC CVC	baṁzḍuRḍis	'race'
CV̄C VC CVC	bu:mbaRik	'blessing'
CV̄C CV̄C CVC	ce:ṅce:ṅṭhis	'to jerk'
CVCC CV̄ CV̄C	ṭhikspa:ya:l	'drop'
CCVC CV CVC	gRimsibus	'to squeeze'
CCV̄C CV CVC	ṭRa:ṅpahaṭ	'right hand'
CCV̄C CVC CVC	bRe:sputžaq	'thursday'

Whenever there are three consonant clusters in the medial position as in banzd̲uRdis 'race' the first two members of the cluster go as the coda of the first syllable and the third member goes as the onset of the second syllable.

Four Syllable Words :-

The fourth syllable is open (C)(C)V̆V̄(C) CV̆V̄(C) (C)CV̆V̄(C) CV

V CV CV̄ CV	ayiχa : d̲o	'begger'
V̄ CV CV̄ CV	e : be t̲o : ga	'somehow'
CV CV CV CV	činikhaRa	'sugar'
CV CV CV̄ CV	senoẓu : ẓo	'younger brother'
CV CV CVC CV	žuli t̲hispa	'sweeper'
CV CVC CV CV	kanispuRi	'earwax'
CV CV̄C CCV CV	čala : qtṣiga	'clever woman'
CV̄ CV CV̄ CV	bo : noba : yo	'elder brother'
CV̄ CV CCV̄ CV	ko : gaṅya : la	'none'
CVC CV CVC CV	RilbuṅiRma	'pepper'
CV̄C CV CV CV	ho : nd̲ifaRa	'from here'
CCV̄ CV CV̄ CV	kya : naba : to	'wherever'

The fourth syllable is close (C)(C)V̆V̄(C) (C)V̆V̄(C) (C)CV(C) (C)(C)V̄C

V CV CV CVC	abonid̲is	'to love'
V CVC CVC CVC	inispektaR	'inspector'
V̄ CV CVC CVC	a : bezamzam	'holy water'
CV CV CVC CV̄C	suRinupya : l	'sun rise'
CV CV CVC VC	daničapis	'to grit'
CV CV CVC CCVC	baqabanskis	'to watch the garden'
CV CV̄ CVC CVC	šika : yat̲ t̲his	'to complain'
CV CVC CV CVC	suRismoley	'rainbow'
CV CV̄C CCVC CVC	bala : ṅzgust̲his	'to crawl'
CV̄ CV CVC VC	pu : ṣcčhinis	'to spin'
CV̄ CV CVC CVC	bu : nukhaRkhoR	'around a place'
CVC CV CVC VC	saṅlečhiRis	'to persist'
CVC CV̄ CVC CVC	čukbo : bayt̲his	'be silent'
CVC CVC CVC CVC	naṅmet̲kaṅmet̲	'tribal people'

CVC VC CVC VC	baṅuRčhiRis 'to circumcise'
CCVC CV CVC CVC	skaRmašukRiṅ 'comet'
VC C$\bar{V}$ CV CVC	aṅga : Ružaq 'thursday'

Five Syllable Words :-

The fifth syllable is open (C)$\breve{V}$ C$\breve{V}$ C$\breve{V}$ (C)(C)$\breve{V}$(C) CV

$\bar{V}$ CV C$\bar{V}$ CV CV	e : RaRa : zi̱to 'since'
CV C$\bar{V}$ CV CV CV	haRa : ṅoguli 'third finger'
CV C$\bar{V}$ CV $\bar{V}$ CV	qata : Rau : zi 'edge of the knife'
CV CV CV C$\bar{V}$C CV	paRihaRa : ṅpo 'centre of the other side'
CV C$\bar{V}$ CV CCVC CV	ha̱ti : Raskispa 'astrologer'

The fifth syllable is close (C)(C)$\breve{V}$(C) (C)C$\breve{V}$(C)(C) CC$\breve{V}$(C) C$\breve{V}$(C) (C)$\breve{V}$C

V C$\bar{V}$ CV C$\bar{V}$C VC	eRi : RaRa : zis 'to flatter'
CV CV CV CVC $\bar{V}$C	hoṣonošša : R 'upward'
CV CV C$\bar{V}$ CCVC CVC	mo̱ṯika : kRumṯhis 'prepare jewels'
CV C$\bar{V}$ CCV C$\bar{V}$C VC	phati : RyaRa : zis 'to repeat the word'
CV C$\bar{V}$C CV CVC VC	kaṣa : nḏilolis 'piles'
CVC C$\bar{V}$ CC$\bar{V}$ CV CVC	ṯaqṣa : sbRi : niṯhis 'to weave'
C$\bar{V}$C CVC CCVC CV CVC	ṣa : ṅḏoṅšṯoṅsibus 'to hitch'
C$\bar{V}$C CCVCC CV CVC VC	ho : ssbugsnaẋalis 'to sigh'
CCV CCV CV CVC VC	byafRunaẋalis 'to brood as hen'

Six Syllable Words :-

The sixth syllable is open CV(C) C$\breve{V}$(C) C$\breve{V}$(C)(C) (C)C$\breve{V}$(C) C$\breve{V}$(C) CV

CV CV C$\bar{V}$ CCVC CVC CV	mo̱ṯika : kRumthispa 'goldsmith'
CV C$\bar{V}$ CV CV C$\bar{V}$ CV	yaRi : Raputu : Ra 'forward and backward'
CVC CV CVCC C$\bar{V}$ CV CV	hanṯagaykgo : Ribo 'too late'
CV CVC C$\bar{V}$ CV CV CV	kuṯisbo : noguli 'toe'

The sixth syllable is close (C)CV(C) $C\breve{\bar{V}}$(C) (C)(C)$C\breve{\bar{V}}$(C) $C\bar{\breve{V}}$(C) $C\bar{\breve{V}}$(C) (C)VC

CV CVC $C\bar{V}$ CVC $C\bar{V}$ CVC lagaRḍa : khaRḍa : ṯhis
'speak by gestures'

CVC $C\bar{V}$ CV CV CV CVC xoRxu : tosaliṯhis
'clear the throat'

CV CVC CVC CV $C\bar{V}$C VC kuṯiRjas naxa : sis
'trace the foot prints'

CCVC CVC CCCVC CV CVC VC bRakčhanRgyalmobušis
'echo' (lit. : the voice of the queen of the rock)

Seven Syllable Words :-

Seventh syllable is open

$\bar{V}$ CV $C\bar{V}$ CVC VC VC CV e : gana : ṣunisigla 'fool'

Seventh syllable is close

CVC CV CVC CV CV CVC CVC kankulikḍapaja : sḍis
'to trap' (cause the walker fall)

1.8. Sandhi :

hamo	'this'
ham	'this'

These two phonemic forms represent a single morpheme. This is the synchronic variation of a single morpheme. This kind of synchronic variation in the phonemic forms is said to be Sandhi or morphophonemics. If the variation of morphomes occurs within a word, then it is called internal Sandhi ; if the variation of morphemes occurs within more than one word, it is called external Sandhi. The word Sandhi means 'placing together'

1.8.1. External Sandhi :

In Brokskat word final vowel gets lost before pause as shown in the following words :

ane la ———→ an la 'here is'

heme muš	———→	hem muš	'these men'
masa skyu : ṅs	———→	mas skyu : ṅš	'I see'
gota : Ra bo	———→	gota : R bo	'go to house'

The long vowel [e :] of e : k gets lost after a vowel. This may be seen in the following instances :

go : li + e : k	———→	go : lik	'a cow'
mole + e : k	———→	molek	'a girl'
bilu + e : k	———→	biluk	'a cat'
byo + e : k	———→	byok	'a boy'
speRa + e : k	———→	speRak	'a word'

1.8.2. Internal Sandhi :

Glide is formed between vowels. If the preceding vowel is a high front vowel, then the glide is [y] and if the preceding vowel is back vowel, then the glide is [v]. This may be observed in the following instances.

bi + u : ṅs	———→	bi-y-u : ṅs	'(I) am going'
bi + enes	———→	bi-y-enes	'(we) are going'
bi + a : le	———→	bi-y-a : le	'(He) goes'
d̲i + u : ṅs	———→	d̲i-y-u : ṅs	'(I) give'
so + a : haṅs	———→	so-v-a : haṅs	'sleeping'
so + a : st̲o	———→	so-v-a : st̲o	'slept'

2. MORPHOLOGY

2.1. Noun :

The noun is the clause of words which is capable of taking the case marker. The sub-classes of the noun are the substantive (or the noun), the pronoun, and the numeral.

The nouns may be classified into two classes, which may be called masculine and feminine on the basis of adjectives which are declined to agree with the gender of the noun that follows. These two classes based on gender are not natural classes based on sex. Though among the animate nouns, the nouns referring to males belong to the masculine class and the nouns referring to the females belong to the feminine class, the inanimate objects are also divided into

these two classes. Thus, the gender system is purely grammatical.

2.1.1. Gender:

In Brokskat gender is not morphologically marked in the noun with consistence. Most of the nouns do not have any marker for gender as in the following examples.

ẓu : ẓa	'brother'
sasu	'grandson'
šeǰRi	'sister's husband'
phodyaṅ	'widower'
moči	'cobbler'
muš	'man'
usṯa : ṯ	'teacher'
sa : s	'younger sister'
mole	'daughter, girl'
mačen	'first wife'
qa : qye	'elder sister'
mačuṅ	'second wife'
tṣiga	'wife'
a : v	'she-goat'

Though some of the nouns referring to males end in -o, which is the masculine suffix, the noun referring to the corresponding females do not have the feminine suffix.

bo	'father'	a : ye	'mother'
byo	'son'	mole	'daughter'
baRo	'husband'	tṣiga	'wife'
ba : yc	'brother'	sa : s	'sister'
ḏuḏo	'grandfather'	ḏeḏe	'grandmother'
la : ṅto	'ox'	go : li	'cow'
čhaṯalo	'he-goat'	a : v	'she-goat'
muš	'man'	tṣiga	'woman'

It may be seen in the examples that the stems do not recur in the masculine and feminine nouns. Moreover, the masculine nouns have -o ending are very few. Further, if -a is segmented, the remaining root in some cases violates syllabic structure of stems of this language. For example, if -o is segmented from bo 'father' one is left with the root b-

which is a single consonant and the roots in this language do not otherwise have this syllabic structure. For these reasons -a is not segmented in the nouns given above.

However, the gender distinction is not morphologically marked in derived nouns, which are derived from nouns and verbs by adding the agentive suffix. There are different suffixes for masculine and femine gender. The masculine agentive suffix is -pa and the feminine agentive suffix is -ma. These two agentive suffixes, viz., -pa and -ma may alter with -po and -mo respectively.

2.1.1.1. Masculine :

gulusḍus-pa	'washerman'
ẓulitḥis-pa	'sweeper'
kisṭi-pa	'sailor'
ḍaRzi-pa	'tailor'

2.1.1.2. Feminine :

lumkhan-ma	'singer'
dzemkhan-ma	'dancer'

The number is not marked in the derived nouns.

2.1.2. Number :

The count noun is inflected for number. Brokskat distinguishes between singular and plural. If the noun refers to one being or object it is singular, if it refers to two, then, it it is dual, and if it refers to more than two, then it is plural.

2.1.2.1. Singular :

The singular suffix is -k and it is derived from the numeral e : k 'one'. The singular suffix -k occurs with common noun and adjective and gives the sense of one.

hamo go : li-k beṭ	'this is a cow'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
hamo bilu-k beṭ	'this is a cat'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2

so byo-k la	'he is a boy'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
sa mole-k la	'she is a girl'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
so ži : go-k la	'he is tall'
1 2 3	1 3 2
sa ži : gi-k la	'she is tall'
1 2 3	1 3 2

The singular suffix gives the sense of 'some' as in the following sentence.

vya a : pe-k aRe	'bring some water'

2.1.2.2. Dual :

The dual suffix is hoyo in Brokskat.

cihoyosa vya pye	'you both drink water'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
cihoyosa tṣes behye	'you both plough the field'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
cihoyosa kRumkRumye	'you both work'
1 2 3	1 2 3

2.1.2.3. Plural :

The plural marker has three allomorphs -i, -yo and -da.

-da occurs with kinship terms.

ba : yo-da	'brothers'
bo-da	'fathers'
a : ye-da	'mothers'
mu : mo-da	'uncles'

-i occurs with the nouns ending in a consonant.

kankan-i	'legs'
qa : l-i	'cheeks'
šiš-i	'heads'
bun-i	'village'
got-i	'houses'
kita : p-i	'books'

-yo occurs with the nouns ending in a vowel.

kutti-yo	'feet'
go:li-yo	'cows'
sina-yo	'children'
zo-yo	'bulls (yak)'

The adjectives mark the gender and number of the noun morphologically. As noted above,the nouns are marked only for number and not for gender. There are three distinct gender markers for the four gender number classes, viz., masculine singular, feminine singular, masculine plural and feminine plural. The markers for these four classes respectively are -o, -i, -e and -i. Since there are not separate suffixes for singular and plural, it may be said, that the feminine nouns do not make number distinction as it is found in the masculine nouns.

2.1.2.4. Masculine Singular : —o

bo:n-o ba:yo	'elder brother'
tṣa:l-o byo	'handsome boy'
noR-o muš	'good man'
bo:n-o got	'big house'
ži:g-o muš	'tall man'
kyon-o zo	'black bullock'

2.1.2.5. Masculine Plural : —e

bo:n-e ba:yoḍa	'elder brothers'
noR-e muši	'good men'
bo:n-e goti	'big houses'
kyon-e zoyo	'black bullocks'

2.1.2.6. Feminine Singular and Plural :

sen-i ga:di	'small cart'
noR-i mole	'good girl'
tṣa:l-i mole	'beautiful girl'
bo:n-i sa:s	'elder sister'
noR-i moleyo	'good girls'
tṣa:l-i moleyo	'beautiful girls'
kyon-i ceyi	'black birds'

2.1.3. Pronoun :

A pronoun is the noun which 'stands for' some noun which was referred to earlier, explicitly or implicitly in the context. A pronoun is thus a noun substitute. There are five kinds of pronouns, i.e., (1) Personal pronoun, (2) Demonstrative pronoun, (3) Interrogative pronoun, (4) Reflexive pronoun, and (5) Indefinite pronoun.

2.1.3.1. Personal Pronoun :

There are three personal pronouns, viz., first person, second person and third person. The first person refers to the speaker, the second person refers to the hearer ; and the third person refers to the person or object other than the speaker and the hearer. The first and second person are in contact but the third person may or may not be in contact. The first and second person pronouns are definite but the third pronoun may be either definite or indefinite.

In the personal pronouns, there is masculine, feminine gender distinction only in the person singular as given in the table below :

	Singular	Plural
First person	mo~mi~ma	ba
Second person	t̲i ~ t̲u	ci~co
Third person	so (mas) sa (Fem)	t̲e

2.1.3.1.1. First Person Singular :

The first person singular pronoun has three allomorphs viz., mo, mi- and ma, mi- occurs before -ya, an allomorph of the nominative case suffix, ma- occurs before -sa, an allomorph of the nominative case suffix and before the dative case suffix -Ra and mo occurs elsewhere.

mo ane yu : ṅs	'I am coming here'
1 2 3	1 3 2
mo bunuRa ba : suṅs	'I am living in the village'
1 2 3	1 3 2
mi-ya guliyo bunit̲	'I tied the sticks'
1 2 3	1 3 2

mi-ya čo :Rpo ginit̲	'I caught the robber'
1 2 3	1 3 2
ma-sa guliyo buniyu : ṅs	'I am tying the sticks'
1 2 3	1 3 2
ma-Ra ṣolok Ra : s	'tell me a story'
1 2 3	3 1 2

2.1.3.1.2. First Person Plural : –ba

ba ane ye : nes	'we are coming here'
1 2 3	1 3 2
ba pari biyenes	'we are going there'
1 2 3	1 3 2
ba-sa t̲iRa skiyenes	'we see you'
1 2 3	1 3 2

2.1.3.1.3. Second Person Singular:

The second person singular pronoun is t̲i. It freely varies with t̲u, but t̲u is less frequent.

t̲i paRi ya : l	'you are going there'
1 2 3	1 3 2
t̲isa t̲eRa skiya : l	'you are seeing him'
1 2 3	1 3 2

2.1.3.1.4. Second Person Plural :

The second person plural pronoun is ci. It freely varies with co, but co is less frequent.

ci paRi biya : len	'you are going there'
1 2 3	1 3 2
ci ane ya : len	'you are coming here'
1 2 3	1 3 2
cisa teRa skiya : len	'you are seeing him'
1 2 3	1 3 2

2.1.3.1.5. Third Person Masculine Singular : –so

so gotaRa haṅ	'he is in the house'
1 2 3	1 3 2

so ane ya : le 'he is coming here'
1 2 3 1 3 2

sosa sinaRa skiya : le 'he is seeing the child'
1 2 3 1 3 2

soya valižohane khazasčok 'he collected all the fallen
1 2 3 1 4 2
učut fruits'
4 3

2.1.3.1.6. Third Person Feminine Singular : –sa

sa aso gotaRa ya : li 'she is coming to our house'
1 2 3 4 1 4 2 3

sasa guliyo buniya : li 'she is tying the sticks'
1 2 3 1 3 2

saya bañ det 'she ran'
1 2 1 2

2.1.3.1.7. Third Person Plural : –te

te sukuluRa ya : len 'they are coming to school'
1 2 3 1 3 2

tesa maRa ṣuniya : len 'they are asking me'
1 2 3 1 3 2

teya kRum kRumit 'they did the work'
1 2 3 1 3 2

2.1.3.2. Demonstrative Pronoun :

There are two demonstrative pronouns, viz., proximate and remote. The proximate pronoun refers to a being or thing nearer the speaker and the remote pronoun to a being or thing further away from the speaker. The demonstrative pronouns are divided into singular and plural and the singular in turn is divided into masculine and feminine.

		Singular		Plural
		Mas.	Fem.	
Proximate	:	homo	hamo	heme
Remote	:	pho	pha	phe

The same forms are used as demonstrative adjectives also. These precede the noun.

homo byo tṣa : lo la	'this boy is handsome'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
hamo mole tṣa : li la	'this girl is beautiful'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
heme bye tṣa : le la : n	'these boys are handsome'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
heme moleyo tṣa : li la : n	'these girls are beautiful'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
pho muš ži : go la	'that man is tall'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
pha tṣiga ži : gi la	'that woman is tall'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
phe muš ži : ge la : n	'those men are tall'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
phe tṣigayo ži : gi la : n	'those women are tall'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3

2.1.3.3. Indefinite Pronoun:

The three indefinite pronouns someone, anyone and everyone are respectively e : kkužino, kiseRga and muščok.

sasa e : kkužino kiRmo puṅṣ daRaya : li
1 2 3 4 5
'she is making someone give five rupees'
1 5 2 4 3

masa e : kkužino ṯiRa pene ḏaRayahaṅs
1 2 3 4 5
'I am making someone give you money'
1 5 2 3 4

keseRga homo kRumpo kRumis ṣunisula
1 2 3 4
'anybody can do this work'
1 4 2 3

kiseRga homo kRumpo kRumis ṣunisu hua
1 2 3 4
'anybody could do this work'
1 4 2 3

mušcok paRi giya:len
1 2 3
'everyone went there'
1 3 2

The indefinite pronominal modifier 'some' has three forms viz. ki, ke:k and a:pe meaning 'some'. Of these three indefinite pronouns, ki and ke:k are used count nouns and a:pe with mass nouns. Of the first two ki occurs with animate nouns and ke:k occurs with inanimate nouns. They follow the noun like the numerals.

muš ki	'some men'
tṣiga:yo ki	'some women'
ṣva ki	'some dogs'
pu:ṣo ke:k	'some flowers'
khazas ke:k	'some fruits'
vya a:pe	'some water'

2.1.3.4. Interrogative Pronoun:

The interrogative forms available in this language are:

ye	'what'
ko	'who'
kya:ne	'where'
keRe	'when'
yeta	'how'
ka:v	'which'
yeRa	'why'

mo cicuma ko yu:ñ — 'who will come with me?'
1 2 3 4 — 3 4 2 1

so keRe ut — 'when did he come?'
1 2 3 — 2 3 1 3

ti yeRa biyu :ṅ	'why you are going?'
1 2 3	2 1 3
tisa ye Ra: siyu: ṅ	'what do you say?'
1 2 3	2 1 3
masa yeta Ra : siyu :ṅs	'how shall I speak?'
1 2 3	2 1 3
pho ko bel	'who is he?'
1 2 3	2 3 1
tiRa muṣ ka : tik žusu : ṅ	'how many languages do
1 2 3 4	3 2
	you know?'
	1 4
ti ka : tik žigo bel	'how tall have you grown?'
1 2 3 4	2 3 1 4

2.1.3.5. Self-act:

When an act is performed by the subject on its own without being motivated or caused by other, the suffix so- is added to the subject. If there is an agentive suffix, it follows this suffix.

sosoṅ sa hamo phitasu :ṅ	'he breaks it himself'
1 2 3	1 3 2 1
sosoṅ sa ya :ṅspa thisu: ṅ	'he plays himself'
1 2	1 2 1
sosoṅ Ruva :le	'he weeps himself'
1 2	1 2 1
sosoṅ isu :ṅ	'he comes himself'
1 2	1 2 1
laqčuksuson čhuksi busu:	'the plant gets buried (itself)'
1 2	1 2
ɣoRsoṅ lupisu: ṅ	'the fire gets extinguished (itself)'
1 2	1 2
laqčuksusoṅ bithiya :l	'the tree gets shaken (itself)'
1 2	1 2

2.1.4. Case:

The case defines the relationship between the noun and the predicate in a sentence. Even though the genitive indicates a relationship between two nouns, it is also considered a case traditionally. The number of cases in a language may be set up on the basis of the different forms of the case markers and their different meanings. But, there is not always one to one correspondence between form and meaning. Whenever there is a discrepancy, the case is set up on the basis of distinct meaning. For example, the same case marker is used for both Accusative and Dative and another one for both Instrumental and Ablative. Since there are four different meanings, four cases are set up. Following this procedure ten cases may be set up for Brokskat, viz., Agentive, Accusative, Dative, Benefactive, Locative, Sociative, Instrumental, Ablative, Genitive and Vocative. All the case markers except Benefactive, Instrumental, Ablative and Sociative are bound forms and are suffixed to the noun except the vocative case marker which is prefixed one. The cases and their markers are given below:

Cases	Markers
1. Agentive Case	-i, -sa, -ya
2. Accusative Case	-Ra
3. Dative Case	-Ra
4. Benefactive Case	phya:či
5. Locative Case	-Ra, -ža
6. Instrumental Case	-sa
7. Sociative Case	cisuma
8. Genitive Case	-s, -n
9. Ablative Case	žono
10. Vocative Case	va-, li-

2.1.4.1. Agentive Case:

The nominative case defines the subject. The case marker is added when the sentence has a transitive verb. The allomorphs of the nominative case markers are -i, -sa, and -ya. They are morphologically conditioned.

-sa occurs when the transitive verb is in the non-past.

ma-sa sinaRa skiyu:ṅs	'I see the child'
1 2 3	1 3 2
sina-sa teRa skiya :le	'the child sees him'
1 2 3	1 3 2
so-sa sinaRa skiya :le	'he sees the child'
1 2 3	1 3 2
Ra :m-sa mani :li x̣va :le	'Rama eats bread'
1 2 3	1 3 2

-ya occurs when the transitive verb is in the past and in the perfect and when the subject is a common noun or pronoun.

mi-ya Ra: zit̲	'I said'
1 2	1 2
t̲i-ya kRum kRamit	'you finished the work'
1 2 3	1 3 2
so-ya kit̲a: p silit̲het̲	'he read the book'
1 2 3	1 3 2
sa-ya ṣolok zbRi : thet̲	'she wrote a story'
1 2 3	1 3 2
go: liyo-ya mo: s nax̣at̲	'cow did not eat meat'
1 2 3	1 3 4 2

-i occurs when the transitive verb is in the past and in the perfect and when the subject is a proper noun.

Ra: m-i mani :li x̣at̲	'Ram ate bread'
1 2 3	1 3 2
gopa :l-i khazaso čhinit̲	'Gopal cut the fruit'
1 2 3	1 3 2
gopa :l-i pho gulu phitat̲	'Gopal broke that stick'
1 2 3 4	1 4 2 3

The nominative case marker is equivalent to -ne in Hindi in one respect, in that both are used only in the transitive

sentence. But there are differences. In Hindi -ne is added to the subject only when the transitive verb is in the past. Moreover, unlike Hindi the verb in Brokskat does not agree with the gender-number of the object but agrees with that of the subject.

As mentioned above, the nominative case marker is not added when the verb is intransitive.

sita sukulaRa bya:li	'Sita goes to school'
1 2 3	1 3 2

However, there are two intransitive verbs which permit the use of this case marker.

bańdis	'to run'
Ra:zis	'to speak'

These two are intransitive verbs because they do not take objects.

ma-sa bańdiyu:ṅs	'I am running'
1 2	1 2
ba-sa bańdiyenes	'we are running'
1 2	1 2
ma-sa Ra:ziyu:ṅs	'I am speaking'
1 2	1 2
mi-ya bańdet	'I ran'
1 2	1 2
mi-ya Ra:zit	'I spoke'
1 2	1 2

2.1.4.2. Accusative Case:

The accusative case defines the object. The marker for this case is -Ra. It is added when the object is animate. It is not added when the object is inanimate.

masa sina-Ra skiyu:ṅs	'I see the child'
1 2 3	1 3 2
masa ti-Ra skiyu:ṅs	'I see you'
1 2 3	1 3 2

sosa ma-Ra skiya :le	'he sees me'
1 2 3	1 3 2
basa t̲i-Ra skiyenes	'we see you'
1 2 3	1 3 2
masa hamo skiyu : ṅs	'I see this'
1 2 3	1 3 2
masa guliyo buniyu: ṅs	'I tie the sticks'
1 2 3	1 3 2
miya pho kit̲a : po aRet̲	'I brought that book'
1 2 3 4	1 4 2 3
miya guliyo bunit̲	'I tied the sticks'
1 2 3	1 3 2
miya hamo gotpo gibet̲	'I built this house'
1 2 3 4	1 4 2 3

2.1.4.3. Dative Case:

The dative marker is also -Ra. It defines the indirect object or the goal. When the verb is a motion verb, it refers to the destination and otherwise it refers to the recipient. Thus, though formally the accusative and dative case markers are identical, semantically they are different. When both occur in a sentence, the dative preceds the accusative. Besides the order, the accusative marker is not added to the object even when it is animate and thus the object and indirect objects can be identified without ambiguity.

mole-Ra oRjan de	'give milk to the child'
1 2 3	3 2 1
mo gota-Ra biyu: ṅs	'I go to the house'
1 2 3	1 3 2
sa aso gota : Ra ya : li	'she comes to our house'
1 2 3 4	1 4 2 3

The dative case marker also occurs when the verb is ha 'be' which is an intransitive verb. The combination of the dative noun and the 'be' verb give the meaning of possession as in the following sentences.

ma-Ra **bye du hane**	'I have two sons' [lit.: to me sons two are]
ma-Ra **goti sene du hane**	'I have two small houses' [lit.: to me houses small two are]

2.1.4.4. Benefactive Case :

The benefactive case marker is phya : či and it defines the indirect object for whose benefit the action is performed.

go : lis pha : či ɣa : s aRe 1 2 3 4	'bring grass for the cow' 4 3 2 1
sina : s phya : či oRǰan de 1 2 3 4	'give milk for the child' 4 3 2 1
myo phya : či mani : li aRe 1 2 3 4	'bring bread for me' 4 3 2 1
tes phya : či kami : s taya : R the 1 2 3 4	'prepare shirt for them' 4 3 2 1

2.1.4.5. Locative Case :

The locative case markers are -Ra and -ža. They refer to different kinds of location. -Ra is used when interior location is referred to like the English preposition 'in' and -ža is used when exterior location is referred to like the English preposition 'on'. -Ra is formally identical to the accusative and dative case markers but is semantically distinct.

gota-Ra khaRa haṅ 1 2 3	'there is sweet in the house' 1 3 2 1
čanda-Ra pene haṅ 1 2 3	'there is money in the pocket' 1 3 2 1
tes bye bunu-Ra hane 1 2 3 4	'his sons are in the village' 1 2 4 3
mesu-ža kita : p haṅ 1 2 3	'the book is on the table' 2 3 1

te puni-ža za: zane	'they walk on the road'
1 2 3	1 3 2
pe-ža baš	'sit on the ground'
1 2	2 1

2.1.4.6. Instrumental Case:

The instrumental case marker is -sa. This defines the instrument to carry out the action or the cause of the action. The instrumental case suffix is formally same as the nominative case suffix -sa but is semantically distinct.

basa atṣi-saskiyenes	'we see with eyes'
1 2 3	1 3 2
basa kani-sa qončhenes	'we hear with ears'
1 2 3	1 3 2
masa kalam-sa zbRiṭiyu :ṅs	'I write with the pen'
1 2 3	1 3 2

Interestingly, -i, an allomorph of the nominative case, is also used as the instrumental case marker in free variation with -sa.

qataRpo-sa khazas čhiniṭ
1 2 3
'(he) cut the fruit with a knife'
3 2 1

Ra: m-sa qataR-sa khazas čhiniṭ
1 2 3 4
'Ram cut the fruit with a knife'
1 4 3 2

Ra: m-i qataR-i khazas čhiniṭ
1 2 3 4
'Ram cut the fruit with a knife'
1 4 3 2

2.1.4.7. Sociative Case:

The sociative case marker is cisuma and it expresses the association or accompaniment.

so mo-cisuma ut̲	'he came with me'
1 2 3	1 3 2
sa ti-cisuma za : zit̲	'she walked with you'
1 2 3	1 3 2
mo ci-cisuma kRamit̲	'I worked with you'
1 2 3	1 3 2
t̲i t̲e-cisuma ut̲	'you came with him'
1 2 3	1 3 2

2.1.4.8. Genitive Case :

The genitive case marker defines the possessive relationship between two nouns. The genitive case markers are -s and -n. -s is used with the singular noun and -n is used with the plural noun as in the following examples. Note that the genitive nouns are not declined for gender as the adjectives.

ṭsiga-s khaRoti	'woman's basket'
bo-s kami : z	'father's shirt'
mumo-s d̲oti	'uncle's dhoti'
sina-n gulusa	'children's clothes'
moleyo-n gulusa	'girls' clothes'

2.1.4.9. Ablative Case :

The ablative case marker is žono. The ablative case defines the source.

mo bunu-žono yu : ṅs	'I am coming from the village'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
šalt̲i-žono vya ya :l	'water comes from the roof'
1 2 3 4	3 4 2 1
t̲i sukulu-žono ye	'you come from the school'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2

2.1.4.10. Vocative Case :

When a third person's attention is drawn by calling him the vocative case marker is used with the third person noun. It has two allomorphs va and li. va occurs when the noun is masculine and li occurs when the noun is feminine. Unlike

the other case markers the vocative case marker is prefixed to the noun.

va-sampel ane i "O! Sampel, come here'
1 2 3 1 3 2

va-tundup tyo gotaRa ko haṅa
1 2 3 4 5
'O! Tundup, who is in your house'
1 4 5 2 3
va-nuRphel čičok kyane bya:lena
1 2 3 4
'O! Nurphel, where, all of you are going'
1 3 2 4

li-mole ane i 'O! girl, come here'
1 2 3 1 3 2

li-cRinRulma ane i 'O! Sringrulma, come here'
1 2 3 1 3 2

2.1.5. Numeral:

Numeral is a word denoting a number or quantity. The number is a grammatical category distinguishing between singular and plural. The numerals are divided into (1) Cardinals, (2) Ordinals, and (3) Fractions.

2.1.5.1. Cardinal:

The cardinal numerals are used for counting. The cardinal numerals are either primary or derived. The primary ones are monomorphemic words. The derived ones are formed by combining two or more primary numerals.

2.1.5.1.1. Primary Numeral:

The following are the primary numerals.

e:k	'one'
ḍu	'two'
ṭRa	'three'
čhor	'four'
puṅṣ	'five'
ṣa	'six'

sa:t̲	'seven'
a:ṣt	'eight'
nu	'nine'
d̲a:š	'ten'
ku:ñja	'nineteen'
biša	'twenty'
ṣyo	'hundred'
st̲oṅ	'thousand'
la:k	'lakh'
kaRod	'crore'
kod̲e:š	'eleven'
bud̲e:š	'twelve'
t̲Robe:š	'thirteen'
čhude:š	'fourteen'
pand̲e:š	'fifteen'
ṣobe:š	'sixteen'
sat̲u:ṅṣ	'seventeen'
aṣtu:ṅṣ	'eighteen'

The numerals for eleven, twelve, fourteen and fifteen are formed by adding d̲e:š allomorph of d̲a:š 'ten', along with the respective primary numerals, viz., ko 'one' allomorph of e:k, bu 'two' allomorph of d̲u 'two', čhu 'four' allomorph of čhoR, pan 'five', allomorph of puṅṣ. The numerals for thirteen, and for sixteen are formed by adding be:š 'ten' allomorph of d̲a:š along with the respective primary numerals, viz., t̲Ro 'three' allomorph of tRa, and ṣo 'six' allomorph of ṣa. The numerals for seventeen and eighteen are formed by adding u:ṅṣ, allomorph of d̲a:š 'ten' is added along with the primary numerals sat̲ allmorph of sa:t̲ 'seven' and aṣt, allomorph of a:ṣt 'eight' respectively.

2.1.5.1.2. Derived Numeral :

The derived numerals of higher order are formed by conjoining the primary numerals and putting them in additive or multiplying relationship. For example the number thirty is derived by adding twenty and ten [20 + 10 = 30] ; and the number forty is derived by multiplying two and

twenty [2 x 20 = 40]. The number fifty is derived both by multiplication and addition [2 x 20 + 10 = 50].

The following are some of the derived numerals :

bišiḍa:š	'thirty' [20 + 10]
ḍubišu	'forty' [2 x 20]
ḍubišida:š	'fifty' [2 x 20 + 10]
ṭRa bišu	'sixty' [3 x 20]
ṭRabisida:š	'seventy' [3 x 20 + 10]
čhor bišu	'eighty [4 x 20]
čhoRbišida:š	'ninety' [4 x 20 + 10]

There are alternte forms pina:ṅṭRabišu, pina:ṅčhoRbišu and pina:ṅ pu:ṅṣbišu for the numerals fifty, seventy, and ninety respectively. The word pina:ṅ means 'half' and it is not used anywhere except in this context.

pina:ṅ ṭRa bišu	'fifty' [2½ x 20]
pina:ṅ čhoRbišu	'seventy' [3½ x 20]
pina:ṅ puṅṣ bišu	'ninety' [4½ x 20]

For the numerals between multiples of ten, the forms for the numerals from one to ten are added to the preceding multiple of ten. The following are some examples :

biši e:k	'twenty one'
biši ḍu	'twenty two'
biši ṭRa	'twenty three'
biši čhoR	'twenty four'
biši puṅṣ	'twenty five'
biši ṣa	'twenty six'
biši sa:ṭ	'twenty seven'
bisi a:ṣt	'twenty eight'
biši nu	'twenty nine'

The words for one to nine are added before the primary numerals to form one hundred, two thousands, three lakhs, four crores, etc., as in the following higher numbers.

e:k ṣyo	'one hundred'
ḍu ṣyo	'two hundreds'
ṭRa ṣyo	'three hundreds'
čhoR stoṅ	'four thousands'

puṅṣ stoṅ	'five thousands'
ṣa la :k	'six lakhs'
sa : ṯ la : k	'seven lakhs'
a : ṣt kaRod	'eight crores'
nu kaRod	'nine crores'

2.1.5.2. Ordinals :

The ordinals are used to indicate the order and they modify the primary numerals. The suffix -siR is added after the cardinal to form the ordinal. The following are some of the ordinal numerals.

ḏusiR	'second'
ṯRasiR	'third'
čhoRsiR	'fourth'
puṅṣsiR	'fifth'

2.1.5.3. Fractions :

There are words for fractions 1/8, ¼, ½ and ¾. For the fractions 1/8, ¼ and ¾, the basic form is pa : v which means ¼. From this form the other two forms are derived. For the fraction ½ the form is pheṯ which means 'half'. This fraction pheṯ is used only for ½ and 1/8, but the fractions with other numerals such as 2½, 3½, 4½, etc., are produced with the form pina : ṅ which also means 'half'. The following are some of the fractions :

pa : v	=	'¼'
pa : v pheṯ	=	'1/8'
pheṯ	=	'½'
pa : v ṯRa	=	'¾'
pa : v puṅṣ	=	'1¼'
pina : ṅ ṯRa	=	'2½'
pina : ṅ čhoR	=	'3½'
pina : ṅ puṅṣ	=	'4½'

2.1.6. Post Position :

2.1.6.1. Noun Formation :

Derived forms are those which are formed from another word. Nouns are formed by adding the agentive

suffix -pa 'masculine' or -ma 'feminine' to a verb or a noun.

2.1.6.1.1. Verb + Suffix :

gulusḏus-pa	'washerman'
ẓuliṯhis-pa	'sweeper'
Rikina : Ris-pa	'butcher'
kays-pa	'cook'
šišṅyutis-pa	'barber'
moṯikakRum ṯhis-pa	'goldsmith'
ẓuliṯhis-ma	'sweeper'

2.1.6.1.2. Noun + Suffix :

ḏaRzi-pa	'tailor'
kisṯi-pa	'sailor'
dzemkhan-pa	'dancer'
lumkhan-pa	'singer'
Ẏaḏu-pa	'magician'
ma : ṣtaR-ma	'teacher'
lumkhan-ma	'singer'
dzemkhan-ma	'dancer'

2.1.6.2 Verbal Noun :

When a verb is nominalised by adding po, it becomes a verbal noun. It refers to the action. Case suffixes can be added to it like any other noun.

bulpoci sus-po tṣa : lo na
1 2 3 4
'sleeping in the evening is not good'
2 1 4 3

Ra : ṯde ɣus-po tṣa : lo na
1 2 3 4
'eating in the night is not good'
2 1 4 3

za : zis-po tṣa : lo kRum beṯ
1 2 3 4
'walking is good exercise'
1 4 2 3

ṣkyaḏis-po lva : sphya : či tṣa : lo beṯ
1 2 3 4
'swimming is good for lungs'
1 4 3 2

oRǰan pi : s-po Rgyalba beṯ
1 2 3 4
'drinking milk is good'
2 1 4 3

žaqṯaṅ Ra : zis-po tṣa : lo na
1 2 3 4
'speaking always is not good'
2 1 4 3

2.1.7. Adjective :

Adjective is a word used to describe or qualify a noun and it generally precedes the noun except the numeral. In Brokskat, adjective is inflected for gender and number but noun is inflected for number but not for gender. -o is masline singular, -e is masculine plural and -i is for both feminine singular and plural. Only with the help of adjective, the gender of the noun can be understood.

bono-o ba : yo 'elder brother'	bon-i sa : s 'elder sister'
sen-o ba : yo 'younger brother'	sen-i sa : s 'younger sister'
tṣa : lo byo 'handsome boy'	tṣa : l-i mole 'beautiful girl'
ži : g-o muš 'tall man'	ži : g-i tṣiga 'tall woman'
noR-o byo 'good boy'	noR-i mole 'good girl'
tṣa : l-e bye handsome boys'	tṣa : l-i moleyo 'beautiful girls'
ži : g-e muši 'tall men'	ži : g-i tṣigayo 'tall women'
noR-e bye 'good boys'	noR-i moleyo 'good girls'

There are four kinds of adjectives, they are –

(1) Attributive adjective
(2) Quantitative adjective
(3) Numeral adjective
(4) Demonstrative adjective.

2.1.7.1. Atrributive Adjective :

This adjective describes the quality, such as, colour, form, etc., of the noun which it modifies.

lod̲o kanval	'red lotus'
ṅi : lo pu : ṣo	'blue flower'
keni čey	'black bird'
noRo byo	'good boy'
tṣa : li mole	'beautiful girl'
myo noRi tṣa : li tṣiga	'my good beautiful wife'
hamo tṣa : lo bunik la	'this is a beautiful village'
hamo čutu bunik la	'this is a bad village'

2.1.7.2. Quantitative Adjective :

This adjective is used to indicate indefinite number.

ke : k pu : ṣo	'some flowers'
a : pe vya	'little water'
ki pene	'some money'

2.1.7.3. Numeral Adjective :

The cardinal numerals are nouns but they are added to the adjectives to modify nouns. It may occur either before or after the noun.

poža goli d̲u la : n	'there are two cows'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
poža goti puṅṣ la : n	'there are five houses'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2

hamo gota yaRi : R laqčuks t̲Ra han
1 2 3 4 5 6
'there are three trees in front of this house'
6 3 4 3 1 2

hamo gotpoRa naṁmik puṇṣ han
1 2 3 4 5
'there are five rooms in this house'
5 4 3 1 2

maRa d̲u kani d̲u atsi hožo̱no nu :t̲o e :k
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
'I have two ears, two eyes, but only one nose'
1 2 3 4 5 6 8 7

maRa tRa sina d̲u be u :ṅa e :k mole
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
'I have three children, two boys and one girl'
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The ordinal numerals (5.2) discussed earlier are adjectives always modifying nouns.

2.1.7.4. Demonstrative Adjective :

As described above, Brokskat has two demonstratives, proximate and remote depending on whether the listener is near or far away from the speaker. The demonstrative pronouns are also added as adjectives to modify nouns.

maRa homo ṣolo pasand̲ bet̲
1 2 3 4
'I like this story'
1 4 2 3

maRa heme kit̲api pu :ṅṣpe pasand̲ haṅ
1 2 3 4 5
'I like these five books'
1 5 2 4 3

homo ṣolo tṣa :lok la
1 2 3 4
'this story is good'
1 2 4 3

heme ṣole tṣole la :n
1 2 3 4
'these stories are good'
1 2 4 3

hamo kiṭa:p siliṭhe
1 2 3
'read this book'
3 1 2

pho mušpo go la
1 2 3 4
'that man is fat'
1 2 4 3

phe mušpe ži:ge la:n
1 2 3 4
'those men are tall'
1 2 4 3

pha mole kula:rik la
1 2 3 4
'that girl is lean'
1 2 4 3

pha mole ane la
1 2 3 4
'that girl is here'
1 2 3 4

gopa:li pho guli phiṭaṭ
1 2 3 4
'Gopal broke that stick'
1 4 2 3

phe guliyo bune
1 2 3
'tie those sticks'
3 1 2

čičoksa phe guliyo su:Roṭa buniya:l
1 2 3 4 5
'you all tie those sticks nicely'
1 5 2 3 4

2.1.7.5. Adjectival Participle:

The participle is a non-finite form of a verb. The participle which functions as adjective. These participles

have tense as aspects. Like other adjectives this also agrees with the noun in gender and number.

baži haṅu byo	'sitting boy' [the boy who is sitting]
baži hane bye	'sitting boys'
baži hani mole	'sitting girl'
baži hane moleyo	'sitting girls'
čhiṅǰido gulus	'torned cloth'
čhiṅǰide gulusa	'torned clothes'
za : zisu ga : ḍi	'moving train'
na : Ribyahaṅu muš	'falling man'
ḏoyeṯo gulusa	'washed clothes'
pu : šiṯo pu : ṣo	'blossomed flowers'
siliṯheṯo zbRiṯheṯo muš	'educated man'

2.1.8. Degrees of Comparison :

The degrees of comparison are comparable with the adjectives in that they modify a noun. There are two degrees of comparison, viz., comparative and superlative.

2.1.8.1. Comparative Degree :

The comparative degree is expressed by adding ḏyo 'than' to the noun with which the comparison is made or which serves as the model for comparison. Like Hindi, in the comparative construction, the order of words will be like this:

Subject – Model + ḏyo – objective or adverb – verb.

mu : sa sampelḏyo seno beṯ
1 2 3 4
'Moosa is younger than Sampel'
1 4 3 2 2

cRiṅRulma sakinaḏyo ṯsa : li la
1 2 3 4
'Sringrulma is more beautiful than Sakina'
1 4 3 2 2

myo got ṯyo gotḏyo bono la
1 2 3 4 5 6
'my house is bigger than your house'
1 2 6 5 4 3 4

hamo got pho gotḏyo ṯhonmo haṅ
1 2 3 4 5 6
'this house is taller than that house'
1 2 6 5 4 3 4

byo moleḏyo ṅaṯčan la
1 2 2 3 4
'boy is stronger than girl'
1 4 3 2 2

nuRphel tunḏupḏyo aqalčan la
1 2 3 4
'Nurphel is cleverer than Tandup'
1 4 3 2 2

2.1.8.2. Superlative Degree:

The superlative degree is used when something is compared with the rest of the things of the same kind. It is formed in Brokskat by adding ḏyo 'than' to čok 'all' as in Hindi.

homo putu čokḏyo tṣa:lola 'this picture is more beautiful than all (pictures), i.e., this picture is the most beautiful picture'

sampel čokdyo čutu muš la
1 2 3 4 5
'Sampel is worse than all (men)', i.e.,
1 5 3 2 4
Sampel is the worst man.

gula: p čokḏyo tṣl:lo pu:ṣo la
1 2 3 4 5
'rose is more beautiful flower than all (flowers)', i.e.,
1 5 3 4 2
Rose is the most beautiful flower.

Sometimes the superlative degree of comparison is expressed by repeating the adjective with ḏyo between them. In Hindi also the superlative degree is expressed sometimes in this way.

ʦa:loḏyo ʦa:lo muš 1 2 3	'good than good man', i.e., 1 1 2 3 'the best man'
ʦa:liḏyo ʦa:li mole 1 2 3	'good than good girl', i.e., 1 1 2 3 'the best girl'
čutuḏyo čutu muš 1 2 3	'bad than bad man', i.e., 1 1 2 3 'the worst man'
pRunuḏyo pRunu 1 2	'old than old', i.e., 1 1 2 'the oldest'
bonoḏyo bono 1 2	'big than big', i.e., 1 1 2 'the biggest'
senoḏyo seno 1 2	'small than small', i.e., 1 1 2 'the smallest'

2.2. VERB

Verbs are inflected for tense and mood except in the past tense. The verb forms in Brokskat may be divided into finite and non-finite. The finite form of the verb is the predicate of the main clause is inflected for the person-number of the subject. The non-finite form of the verb is the predicate of the subordinate cluase and is not inflected for the person-number of the subject.

2.2.1. Verb Classes:

2.2.1.1. Intransitive Verb:

The intransitive verb does not take any object. Moreover the subject of the intransitive verb is not declined for

the nominative case as the subject of the transitive verb is.

mo byu : ṅs	'I am going'
so ya : le	'he is coming'
sa ya : li	'she is coming'
te bya : len	'they are going'

2.2.1.2. Transitive Verb :

The transitive verb takes an object. As mentioned above the subject of a transitive is declined for the nominative case. There are two nominative case suffixes whose occurrence is conditioned by the tense of the transitive verb. -ya occurs when the verb is in the past and -sa occurs when the verb is in the non-past. The transitive verb is formed by adding -a in the verb in the non-past tense and there is no difference in the past tense.

pho phitiya : l	'it breakes'
1 2	1 2
sosa pho phita : ya : l	'he breakes it'
1 2 3	1 3 2
pho čhiñja : l	'it tears'
1 2	1 2
sasa pho china : ya : l	'she tears it'
1 2 3	1 3 2
soya pho phitat	'he broke it'
1 2 3	1 3 2
soya pho čhinit	'he tore it'
1 2 3	1 3 2

There is, however, one verb bańdis 'to run' which does not take any object and therefore must be an intransitive verb. But, it behaves like a transitive verb in its subject declined for the nominative suffix.

miya bańdet	'I ran'
1 2	1 2
baya dańdet	'we ran'
1 2	1 2

masa baṅḍiyu : ṅs 'I am running'
1 2 1 2

basa baṅḍiyenes 'we are running'
1 2 1 2

2.1.3. Causative Verb :

When the agent perform an action through another agent the verb is in the causative. The second agent is realized as the object. The causative verb is formed by adding -aRa- to the intransitive or the transitive verb before the tense suffix.

sosa ṭeṇḍi ṭhaRaya : le
1 2 3
'he makes them do (something)'
1 3 2 3

sosa ṭeṇḍi phitaRaya : le
1 2 3
'he makes them break (something)'
1 3 2 3

sosa ṭeṇḍi ṭhuksiṭhaRaya : le
1 2 3
'he makes them burn (something)'
1 3 2 3

sosa ṭeṇḍi baṅḍaRaya : le
1 2 3
'he makes them run'
1 3 2 3

2.2.2. Verb Formation :

Verb may be derived by adding the verbs ṭhis 'to do', ḍis 'to give', and bus 'to become' to nouns, adjectives and some quantifiers. This is very productive in Brokskat.

2.2.2.1. Verb Derived from Noun :

qon	'hearing'	qonṭhis	'to hear, to listen'
kRum	'work'	kRumṭhis	'to work'

žuli	'broom'	žulit̲his	'to sweep'
speRa	'word'	speRat̲his	'to speak'
phRa:ṅa	'bead'	phRa:ṅat̲his	'to string beads'
bu:mbaRik	'blessing'	bu:mbaRikt̲his	'to bless'
ʂus	'food'	ʂusd̲is	'to feed, to serve food'
goy	'song'	goyd̲is	'to sing'
zahaR	'poison'	zahaRd̲is	'to poison'
khamču	'beak'	khamčud̲is	'to peck'
i:ṅ	'smile'	i:ṅbus	'to smile'
sus	'swelling'	susbus	'to swell'
Rgoši	'desire'	Rgošibus	'to like'

2.2.2.1. Verb Derived from Adjective and Quantifier:

tʂa:lo	'beautiful'	tʂa:lot̲his	'to decorate'
zdaR	'sharp'	zdaRd̲is	'to sharpen'
noRo	'good'	noRobus	'to get well'
a:pe	'little'	a:pe bus	'to decrease'
bed̲e	'more'	bedebus	'to increase'

2.2.3. Finite Verb:

2.2.3.1. Person-Number-Gender:

The verb agrees with the person and number of the subject. There is no difference between the second person and the third person endings except that the third person has a distinctive ending for feminine singular. Thus, as far as the verb endings are concerned, the distinction is between first person and other persons.

2.2.3.1.1. First Person Singular:

When the subject is in the first person singular the verb takes the suffix -s.

masa baṅd̲iyu:ṅ-s	'I am running'
masa siličhiyu:ṅ-s	'I am reading'
masa aRiyu:ṅ-s	'I am bringing'
mo biyu:ṅ-s	'I am going'
mo za:ziyu:ṅ-s	'I am walking'

2.2.3.1.2. First Person Plural :

When the subject is first person plural the verb takes -es.

basa baṅḍiyen-es	'we are running'
basa aRiyen-es	'we are bringing'
basa žusen-es	'we know'
ba za : zen-es	'we are walking'
ba biyen-es	'we are going'

2.2.3.1.3. Other Person Singular :

When the subject is other person singular the verb takes the suffix -e. This is, however, optional.

sosa skiya : l-e	'he is seeing'
so za : za : l-e	'he is walking'
ṯusa silič̣ha : l-e	'you are reading'
ṯu za : za : l-e	'you are walking'

The other person singular distinguishes gender in the third person. When the subject is third person masculine singular the verb takes the suffix -e. If it is feminine, the verb takes the suffix -i.

ṯisa arin-i	'you are bringing'
ṯi baṅḍin-i	'you are running'
sasa baṅḍin-i	'she is running'
sasa žalṯa : č̣hin-i	'she is advising'

2.2.3.1.4. Other Person Plural :

When the subject is other person plural, the verb takes the suffix -en.

co za : za : l-en	'you are walking'
cosa piya : l-en	'you are drinking'
ṯesa silič̣ha : l-en	'they are reading'
ṯesa skiya : l-en	'they are seeing'
tesažbRič̣ha : l-en	'they are writing'

2.2.3.2. Tenses :

There are two tenses, past and non-past.

2.2.3.2.1. Past Tense :

There are two past tense allmorphs : -t̲ ~et̲ which are phonologically conditioned. Unlike the other tenses in this language, the verb in the past tense is not inflected for person and number.

-t̲ occurs with the verb root which ends in a vowel.

aRe-t̲	'brought'	pit-et̲	'broke'
ske-t̲	'saw'	baṅd̲-et̲	'ran'
pRa-t̲	'spoke'	silit̲h-et̲	'read'
utu-t̲	'jumped'	žalt̲a : t̲h-et̲	'advised'
pi-t	'drank'	su-et̲	'slept'

There are three verbs, viz., bo 'go', maRi 'die' and haṅ 'be', which have irregular past tense formations. Their past tense forms are go 'went', mu 'died' and hua 'was' respectively.

2.2.3.2.2. Non-past Tense :

The non-past tense has three allmorphs. -u : ṅ, -en, and -a : l which are morphologically conditioned. -u : ṅ occurs with first person masculine singular.

mo za : zi-u : ṅ-s	'I am walking, I will walk'
mo bi-u : ṅ-s	'I am going, I will go'
masa ski-u : ṅ-s	'I am looking, I will look'
masa siličhi-u : ṅ-s	'I am reading, I will read'

-en occurs with first person plural.

ba za : z-en-es	'we are walking, we will walk'
basa žus-en-es	'we are knowing, we will know'
basa aRi-en-es	'we are bringing, we will bring'

-a : l occurs elsewhere. This suffix is used both as non-past and non-past progressive.

so paRi bi-a : l-e	'he goes there, he is going there'
sasa ski-a : l-i	'she sees, she is seeing'
t̲e bi-a : l-en	'they go, they are going'
sosa sinaRa ski-a : l-e	'he sees the child, he is seeing the child'
t̲isa ski-a : l-e	'you see, you are seeing'

The non-past tense has two more allomorphs -ṅ and -n in the non-past progressive which occurs with first person singular and plural respectively.

2.2.3.3. Aspects :

'Aspect' refers to time which is not a specific point as the tense but it refers to duration, perfection, recurrence, etc., of time. There are three aspects in this language, viz., perfective, progressive and habitual.

2.2.3.3.1. Perfective :

Perfective is an aspect which refers to an action or event completed with reference to a specific time but is relevant in some way to the action or event of the specific time. It may be divided into non-past perfective and past perfective. The non-past perfective is formed with the non-past tense of the verb and the past perfective is formed with the past tense of the verb.

The present perfective is formed by the morpheme -a.

miya di̲-a-haṅ	'I have given'
miya gi-a-haṅ	'I have gone'
miya Ritṣi-a-haṅ	'I have seen'
miya kRum kRumi-a-haṅ	'I have done the work'
soya ṣolok zbRi̲thi-a-haṅ	'he has written a story'
soya baṅdi̲-a-haṅ	'he has run'

The past perfective is formed by adding -a : v to the verb.

soya baṅdi̲-a : v	'he had run'
miya hamo ya : Rto thi̲-a : v	'I had done this before'

2.2.3.3.2. Progressive :

The progressive refers to an action in progress, i.e., an action which takes place over a period of time. The non-past progressive and the past progressive are expressed by three different morphemes in this language. The present progressive is expressed by the morphome -a : ha and -a : l and the past progressive is expressed by the morpheme -a : hua. Again the present progressive -a : ha occurs in the first person and the structure of the form is as this :

Root – continuous – present – PT.

masa ski-a : ha-ṅ-s	'I am seeing'
masa pi-a : ha-ṅ-s	'I am drinking'
masa silič̣ha : ha-ṅ-s	'I am reading'
ba bi-a : ha-n-es	'we are going'
basa ski-a : ha-n-es	'we are seeing'
basa silič̣h-a : ha-n-es	'we are reading'

The non-past progressive -a : l occurs in second and third persons. The structure of the form is as this :

Root – progressive – PT.

t̲i bi-a : l-e	'you (sg.) are going'
ci bi-a : l-en	'you (pl.) are going'
tesabaṅdi-a : l-en	'they are running'

The morpheme -a : l occurs both in the simple non-past tense as well as in the non-past progressive tense.

The past progressive is -a : hua. The structure of the form is as this :

Root – progressive – (PT).

masa silič̣h-a : hua-s	'I was reading'
t̲isa silič̣h-a : hua	'you were reading'
sosa silič̣h-a : hua	'he was reading'
sasa silič̣h-a : hua	'she was reading'

In the past progressive, the pronominal termination is not marked in the second and third person.

2.2.3.3.3. Habitual :

The habitual marked by the morpheme haRisu.

masa mahebaleṅpo čaRis̲t̲a haRisu bed̲o
1 2 3 4 5
'I used to take the buffalo for grazing'
1 4 5 2 3

masa a : pšpo sinid̲i d̲us̲t̲a haRisu bed̲o
1 2 3 4 5 6
'I used to take the horse to the river for washing'
1 5 6 2 3 4

2.2.3.4. Modal:

2.2.3.4.1. Imperative:

Imperative is used to make a request or give an order. It is formed by adding -e to the verb.

va aR-e	'bring water'
mesuža uṯh-e	'stand on the table'
ba: yoRa e :ṯh-e	'call your brother'
ṣokbu aR-e	'bring the book'
pho khaR čeR-e	'keep it down'

There are some verbs which do not take imperative suffix.

sukulRa e	'come to school'
sukuluRa bo	'go to school'
speRa:k Ra:s	'speak a word'
ṯendi ṣolok di	'tell them a story'
ṯasaRa ṣolok di	'tell her a story'

The negative imperative or the prohibitive which is formed by adding na-, the negative marker before the verb.

čuRku na de	'do not tell lie'
1 2 3	3 2 3 1
myo yaRi: R na uṯhe	'do not stand in front of me
1 2 3 4	3 4 2 1
anuž na Ra:s	'do not speak loudly'
1 2 3	2 3 1
hekpo na Ra:s	'do not say like this'
1 2 3	2 3 1 1

2.2.3.4.2. Desiderative (Permissive):

Desiderative verb is otherwise called 'permissive' which denotes 'a wish' or 'permission'. This kind of verb is non-past, though there is no definite tense marker. This desiderative is formed by adding -de with the verb.

If the verb is intransitive, then the subject is in the nominative and if the verb is transitive, then the subject is in the accusative.

mo su ḍe 'let me sleep'
1 2 3 3 1 2

maRa phe guliyo buni-ḍe 'let me tie those sticks'
1 2 3 4 5 5 1 4 2 3

ṭeRa phe guliyo buni-ḍe 'let him tie those sticks'
1 2 3 4 5 5 1 4 2 3

2.2.3.4.3. Obligative :

The obligative modal is expressed by the morpheme Rgošya plus the uninflected form of the verb be.

ṭisa siliṭhis Rgošyabeṭ 'you must study'
1 2 3 1 3 2

go: pali kRum kRumis Rgošyabeṭ
1 2 3 4
'Gopal must do the work'
1 4 3 2

so vaqsuža is Rgošyabeṭ 'he must come in time'
1 2 3 4 1 4 3 2

qa : qyesa manili ẋus Rgošyabeṭ
1 2 3 4
'sister must eat bread'
1 4 3 2

2.2.4. Non-finite Verb :

2.2.4.1. Infinitive :

The infinitive marker is -ṭa and it is added the verbal stem. One of the functions of the infinitive is to refer to purposive meaning.

so kRum a :ys-ṭa byas Rgošyabeṭ
1 2 3 4 5
'he should go to find a job'
1 5 4 3 2

mo ṭicisuma kRum kRumis-ṭa byı .ṅs
1 2 3
'I will go with you to work'
1 4 2 3

ča : pthede sokbi silithis-ta lčama hane
1 2 3 4 5
'printed books are easy to read'
1 2 5 4 3

2.2.4.2. Conditional:

The conditional form is used when a certain condition is to be fulfilled for an action to take place. The conditional form is formed by adding the suffix -to to the verbal stem.

ga : ḍi go : Ribo ut-to baya nonibusu
1 2 3 4 5 6
'if the train comes late we may catch it'
4 1 3 2 5 6

sosa mehnačhahaṅ-to so pa : s busubet
1 2 3 4 5 6
'if he works hard he will succeed'
3 1 2 2 4 5

mo ada : pik bet-to Rotya mo yu : ṅs
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
'if I am well, I will come tomorrow'
4 1 2 6 7 5

te kat ho : ža ut-to tṣan ḅusubet

'if they are there, there will be a quarrel'

2.2.4.3. Temporal:

The temporal form gives the time of an event expressed in the subordinate clause with reference to the time of the event expressed in the main clause. The temporal relationships available in this language are at the same time, before, and soon after. The temporal marker 'at the same time' is keRe.

mo keRe gotindyo naha : toɣa mičisuma guluk čhiRiyu : ṅs
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
'I always take a stick with me when I go out of my house'
1 7 6 5 2 4 3

ma : ṣtaR keRe ismalak soya čikla : pik čha a : sṭo
1 2 3 4 6 7
'when the teacher came in he was talking'
2 1 3 4 7 6

Before :

The temporal 'before' is expressed by the morpheme ya : Rbo.

ṭi ispoḍyo ya : Rbo mo uṭ 'I came before you came'
1 2 3 4 5 4 5 3 1 2

ṭiḍyo ya : Rbo ṭhe soya kRamiṭ
1 2 3 4 5
'he did the work before you did'
4 5 2 1 3

As soon as :

The temporal marker for 'as soon as' is -a.

Ra : m nuf-a mo yu : ṅs
1 2 3 4
'as soon as Rama comes I will go'
2 1 2 3 4

ṭi nuf-a ba kaRgiluRno biyenes
1 2 3 4 5
'we shall leave Kargil as soon as you come'
3 5 4 2 1 2

2.2.4.4. Relative Clause :

The relative clause is a subordinate sentence which modifies a noun.

paRpo baṅḍispo myo hem beṭ
1 2 3 4 5
'the one who runs there is my friend'
2 1 5 3 4

kosa baṅnaḍeṭo ho siṅiṅčan beṭ
1 2 3 4 5 6
'those who will not run are bolder'
4 1 3 2 6 5

so homušpo beṭ ṭhapaṅbuṅ baṅḍeṭaneš
1 2 3 4 5
'he is the person who has not run yet'
1 3 2 5 5 4

Roṭya kosa ṣoksmo baṅḍeṭo čokonḍi a :m e :kik
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
ṭhapčabeṭ
8
'those who will run quickly tomorrow will get a
2 4 3 1 8
mango each'
6 5

Run baṅḍeṭo moḍyo seno beṭ
1 2 3 4 5
'the one who ran yesterday is younger than me'
2 1 5 4 3
[The man ran yesterday is younger than me].

kosa kRum kRumiṭo ṭeRa ẋus busu
1 2 3 4 5 6
'he who will work will eat'
1 2 5
[Who is working, food will be given to him]

ko sinasa siliṭheṭo hosina pa :s busu
1 2 3 3 4 5
'the boy who studies will pass'
2 1 3 5 4
[Who boy studies that boy will pass]

2.2.5. Negation :

In Brokskat, there are three negative particles, viz., na, neš and nya :l.

na occurs both in the negative imperatives or prohibitives and in the past tenses. In few cases it occurs with the sense of denial such as, 'this is not my house, 'my name is not Rahim', etc.

anuž na Ra:s	'do not speak loudly'
1 2 3	2 3 1
ɣuRu a:l na bo	'do not go near the fire'
1 2 3 4	3 4 2 1
myo yaRi:R na uṯhe	'do not stand before me'
1 2 3 4	3 4 2 1
miya kRum na kRamiṯ	'I did not do the work'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
baya kRum na kRamiṯ	'we did not do the work'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
ṯiya kRum na kRamiṯ	'you did not do the work'
1 2 3	1 4 3 2
soya kRum na kRamiṯ	'he did not do the work'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
saya kRum na kRamiṯ	'she did not do the work'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
ṯeya kRum na kRamiṯ	'they did not do the work'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
hamo myo got na	'this is not my house'
1 2 3 4	1 4 2 3
myo nu gula:m Rahim na	'my name is not Gulam
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
	Rahim'

neš occurs either after the adjective in the simple sentences or in the progressive forms. Anyhow neš occurs in the sentence final position.

aso bunpo seno neš	'our village is not small'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
myo qa:qye ṭṣa:li neš	'my sister is not beautiful'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3

maRa ṯi pasand neš	'I do not like you'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
	[lit.: me you like not]
maRa pene Rgošya neš	'I do not need money'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
	[lit.: me money must not]
myo mole tṣa:li neš	'my daugher is not beautiful'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
masa mo:s x̣ua neš	'I am not eating meat'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
mo biya neš	'I am not going'
1 2 3	1 3 2
masa silična neš	'I am not reading'
1 2 3	1 3 2
mo sukuluRa biya neš	'I am not going to school'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2

nya:l occurs in the simple present except in the first person singular which takes na.

basa kRum kRumis nya:lenes	'we do not work'
1 2 3 4	1 3 4 2
ṯisa kRum kRumis nya:le	'you do not work'
1 2 3 4	1 3 4 2
sosa kRum kRumis nya:le	'he does not work'
1 2 3 4	1 3 4 2
sasa kRum kRumis nya:li	'she does not work'
1 2 3 4	1 3 4 2
ṯesa kRum kRumis nya:len	'they do not work'
1 2 3 4	1 3 4 2

2.2.6. Adverb:

The adverb is a part of speech which modifies a verb or an adjective or another adverb. In some languages it is morphologically marked. In Brokskat, however, there is no morphological marker for the adverb.

There are four types of adverb in this language, viz., (1) Adverb of time, (2) Adverb of place or direction, (3) Adverb of manner and (4) Adverb of degree.

Examples for each type are given below :

2.2.6.1. Adverb of Time :

myo polo Run aRet '(I) brought my ball yesterday'
1 2 3 4
[lit. : my ball yesterday brought]

ho : dis beṅčhogiyi baṅdeṭ 'he all ran on that day'
1 2 3 2 3 1 1

mo a : š isneš 'I am not coming today'
1 2 3 1 3 3 2

mo Roṭya isneš 'I shall not come tomorrow'
1 2 3 1 3 3 2

soya Run čeyk maReṭ 'he killed the bird yesterday'
1 2 3 4 1 4 3 2

mo Roṭya yu : ṅs 'I shall come tomorrow'
1 2 3 1 3 2

ba Roṭya bunuRa biyenes 'we shall go to the village
1 2 3 4 1 4 3
tomorrow'
2

sosa baRgakata čey maRya : l 'he always kills birds'
1 2 3 4 1 2 4 3

ṭi ispodyo ya : Rbo mo uṭ 'I came before you came'
1 2 3 4 5 4 5 3 1 2

so sa : ṭ dis žukna : v isubeṭ 'he will come after a week'
1 2 3 4 5 1 5 4 2 3

so žaqṭaṅ bya : l 'he comes daily'
1 2 3 1 3 2

soya ṭvaqpo susṭa go 'he went to bed immediately'
1 2 3 4 1 4 3 2

2.2.6.2. Adverb of Place or Direction:

mo ane yu:ṅs	'I come here'
1 2 3	1 3 2
te paRi biya:len	'they go there'
1 2 3	1 3 2
te ɣaṅles žigindi utva:len	'they jump over the fence'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
kiṭa:po me:su gammine la	'book is below the table'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
kiṭa:po me:su ža la	'book is on the table'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
gotta putuR	'behind the house'
1 2	2 1
čaRuphyohs čaRbe:ndyo	'around the garden'
1 2	2 1
kheR baiš	'sit down'
1 2	2 1
ḍolo huna:R haṅ	'sky is above'
1 2 3	1 3 2
pe khaR haṅ	'earth is below'
1 2 3	1 3 2
lčama paRitamaR haṅ	'tree is yonder'
1 2 3	1 3 2
mo laqčuks aboniR haṅs	'I am near the tree'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
mo laqčuksḍyo du:R haṅs	'I am far from the tree'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2 2
soya be:ne go	'he went away'
1 2 3	1 3 2
ṡoya žu:ṅa:Ra go	'he went up the hill'
1 2 3	1 3 2 2
oṣ ganoṅsa la	'air is every-where'
1 2 3	1 3 2

2.2.6.3. Adverb of Manner:

šitan Ra:s	'speak slowly'
anuž naRa:s	'do not speak loudly'
heme lafuspe tsa:lotha zbri:the	'write the words neatly'

2.2.7. The Verb 'be':

There are three kinds of be verbs in Brokskat, viz., haṅ, la, and bet. The verbs haṅ and la have their plural forms as hane or hani and la:n respectively, but the verb bet is an uninflected verb. Again the verb haṅ inflects for all persons but the verb la inflects for plural alone. There is no difference either in the usage of these forms of the verb or in the meaning.

bet

hamo gotik bet	'this is a house'
1 2 3	1 3 2
heme goti du bet	'these are two houses'
1 2 3 4	1 4 3 2
hamo golik bet	'this is a cow'
1 2 3	1 3 2
heme myo goti bet	'these are my houses'
1 2 3 4	1 4 2 3
homo myo kita:p bet	'this is my book'
1 2 3 4	1 4 2 3
pho myo bo bet	'he is my father'
1 2 3 4	1 4 2 3
pho myo byo bet	'he is my son'
1 2 3 4	1 4 2 3
pha myo mole bet	'she is my daughter'
1 2 3 4	1 4 2 3

haṅ

myo got seno haṅ	'my house is small'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3

ma : Ra byo e : k haṅ 1 2 3 4	'I have one son' [lit. : me son one is] 1 2 3 4
myo byo gota : Ra haṅ 1 2 3 4	'my son is in the house' 1 2 4 3
ma : Ra moleyo ḏu hani 1 2 3 4	'I have two daughters' [lit. : me daughters two are] 1 2 3 4
ṯyo byo ane hane 1 2 3 4	'your brothers are here' 1 2 4 3

la

ṯi ane la 1 2 3	'you are here' (sg.) 1 3 2
so ane la 1 2 3	'he is here' 1 3 2
sa ane la 1 2 3	'she is here' 1 3 2
so ži : gok la 1 2 3	'he is tall' 1 3 2
pho muš̌po go la 1 2 3 4	'that man is fat' 1 2 4 3
te ane la : n 1 2 3	'they are here' 1 3 2
ci ane la : n 1 2 3	'you are here' (pl.) 1 3 2

2.2.8. Verb Paradigm :

sosa baṅḏisu : ṅ	'he runs'
sosa baṅḏyu : ṅ	'he runs'
sosa baṅḏya : le	'he is running'
soya baṅḏeṯ	'he ran'
soya baṅḏaṅ	'he has run'
soya baṅḏa : v	'he had run'
soya baṅḏiš̌unisula	'he may run'

soya baṅda : ba : su	'he would have run'
soya baṅdetopa	'he might have run' (or the one who ran)

3. SYNTAX

The sentences may be divided into simple sentences, complex sentences and compound sentences. In the simple sentence, the surface phrase structure has only one s. The simple sentence may have a single word also as in the imperative; in the complex sentence, it has more than one s of which except one all others have daughter relationship; in the compound sentence, it has more than one s which have sister relationship.

3.1. Word Order:

The normal order of words in a sentence is SOV, i.e., Subject + Object + Verb. The following sentences show the order of words in Brokskat.

masa teRa skiyu : ṅs	'I see him'
1 2 3	1 3 2
masa mani : li ɲus : ṅs	'I eat bread'
1 2 3	1 3 2
sosa ṣoqbu zbri : čha : le	'he writes book'
1 2 3	1 3 2
sasa guliyo buniya : li	'she ties the sticks'
1 2 3	1 3 2
ba sukuluRa biyenes	'we go to school'
1 2 3	1 3 2
tisa teRa skiya : le	'you see him' (sg.)
1 2 3	1 3 2
cisa teRa skiya : len	'you see him' (pl.)
1 2 3	1 3 2
tesa sinaRa skiya : len	'they see the child'
1 2 3	1 3 2

When the verb is intransitive, there will be no object in the sentence. Then the surface structure will be NP + VP

when NP is the subject. VP is the predicate.

mo biyu:ṅs	'I go'
ba biyenes	'we go'
ṯi biya:l	'you go' (sg.)
ci biya:len	'you go' (pl.)
so za:za:le	'he walks'
sa za:za:li	'she walks'
ṯe za:za:len	'they walk'

Sometimes, the object comes first before the subject giving the order OSV, i.e., Object + Subject + Verb. This order is used when the topic of discourse is the noun referred to by the object.

pho kiṯa:p miya aReṯ 'I brought that book'
myo poloRa pene miya ḏeṯ 'I gave money for my ball'

3.2. Noun Phrase:

The subjects and objects are Noun Phrases (NP). The NP may consists of an article, adjective, noun, number and case in this order. The noun phrase has the following constituent structure. (Article) + (Number) + (Possessive) + (Descriptive) + Noun. Anyone of the optional constituents will occur along with the noun or noun alone also will occur. The article may be definite or indefinite and the number may be singular or plural.

Article:

The specified article consists of the demonstrative pronouns, all possessive pronouns and all possessive nouns. The unspecified article e:k 'one' is called as demonstrative article used with the singular nouns. The other unspecified article such as kaṯ 'few', ki 'some' and ḇeḏe 'many', 'more' are used with plural nouns.

3.2.1. Article + Noun:

pho kiṯa:p	'that book'
homo got	'this house'
homo byo	'this boy'
pho mole	'that girl'

bede bye	'many boys'
heme bye	'these boys'
phe goti	'those houses'

3.2.2. Number + Noun :

e : k byo	'one boy'
du tsigayo	'two girls'
tRa muš	'three men'
ča : R ṣva	'four dogs'
puṅṣ guliyo	'five fingers'

Sometimes the order of number and noun may interchange as Noun + Number as this :

muš tRa
tṣiga du
ṣva ča : R

3.2.3. Possessive + Noun :

tes ṣva	'his dog'
tes ba : yo	'his brother'
ten bo	'their father'
mumos kami : s	'uncle's shirt'
qus ane	'crow's egg'
ṣvas pičči	'dog's tail'
čheys ul	'bird's nest'

3.2.4. Descriptive + Noun :

tṣa : li tṣiga	'beautiful girl'
ṣaṅpo sina	'clever boy'
čhimi muš	'old man'
bono got	'big house'
ṅi : lo pani	'green leaf'
ču : to muš	'deaf man'
bono ba : yo	'elder brother'
ži : go muš	'tall man'
seno na : Ro	'small stone'
lodo pu : ṣo	'red flower'

3.3. Verb Phrase:

The verb phrase consists of (adverb) + (NP -case) + verb. There are simple sentences which have only verb in the verb phrase as in the following sentences.

mo yu:ṅs	'I am coming'
1 2	1 2
sosa silič̣ha:le	'he is reading'
1 2	1 2
pho baṅḍiya:le	'it is running'
1 2	1 2
sasa skiya:li	'she is seeing'
1 2	1 2
t̲esa za:za:len	'they are walking'
1 2	1 2
t̲i ya:le	'you are coming'
1 2	1 2

The verb phrase of a sentence may consists of adverb + verb as in the following sentences.

mo paRi biyu:ṅs	'I am going there'
1 2 3	1 3 2
t̲e ane ya:len	'they are coming here'
1 2 3	1 3 2
sina gammine na:Ribya:l	'child falls down'
1 2 3	1 3 2
pha mole ane la	'that girl is here'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
mo anuž Ra:su:ṅs	'I speak loudly'
1 2 3	1 3 2
a:pš sitan baṅḍiya:le	'horse is running slowly'
1 2 3	1 3 2

The verb phrase which has the structure NP-cases+ verb may be seen in the following sentences.

mo gota:-Ra biyu:ṅs	'I am going home'
1 2 3	1 3 2

sa sukulu-Ra ut̲	'she came to school'
1 2 3	1 3 2
sɔ bunu-Ra biya:le	'he goes to village'
1 2 3	1 3 2
masa kalam-sa zbiRit̲hiyu:ṅs	'I am writing with pen'
1 2 3	1 3 2
basa kani-sa qonč̣henes	'we are hearing with ears'
1 2 3	1 3 2

The verb may consists of stem + (aspect) + tense + PT + (negative). The structure of the verb may be observed in the following verbs.

ski- 'to see'

Stem	+ (Asp.)	+ Tense	+ PT	+ (Neg.)	
ski	- a	- haṅ	- s	- neš	Ist per. sg.
ski	- a	- han	- es		Ist per. pl.
ski	- a	- a:l	- e		IInd and IIIrd per. mas. sg.
ski	- a	- a:l	- i		IInd and IIIrd per. fem. sg.
ski	- a	- a:l	- en		IInd and IIIrd pl.
ski	-	- a:ṅ	- s		simple pres. Ist per. sg.
ski	-	- a:n	- es		simple pres. Ist. pl.

baṅd̲i 'to run'

baṅd̲i – a – haṅ – s – neš
baṅd̲i – a – han – es – neš
baṅd̲i – a – a:l – e – neš
baṅd̲i – a – a:l – i – neš
baṅd̲i – a – a:l – en – neš

za:zi 'to walk'

za:zi – a – haṅ – s – neš
za:zi – a – han – es – neš
za:zi – a – a:l – e – neš

za:zi – a – a:l – i – neš
za:zi – a – a:l – en – neš

zbRiṯhi 'to write'

zbRiṯhi – a – haṅ – s – neš
zbRiṯhi – a – han – es – neš
zbRiṯhi – a – a:l – e – neš
zbRiṯhi – a – a:l – i – neš
zbRiṯhi – a – a:l – en – neš

3.4. Concordance :

Concordance is agreement in person, number and gender between two constituents. In Brokskat, there is concordance between Subject and Predicate, Adjective and Noun, Determiner and Noun.

3.4.1. Subject-Predicate Concordance :

The subject NP takes the agentive case marker when the predicate is a transitive verb. So, the Noun Phrase has the concordance with the verb in taking the agentive case marker. This may be seen in the following sentences:

ma-sa ṯasaRa skiyu:ṅs	'I see her'
1 2 3	1 3 2
ma-sa sinaRa skiyu:ṅs	'I see the child'
1 2 3	1 3 2
ba-sa ṯeRa skiyenes	'we see him'
1 2 3	1 3 2
ṯi-sa sinaRa skiya:le	'you see the child'
1 2 3	1 3 2
mi-ya kiṯa:p siliṯheṯ	'I read the book'
1 2 3	1 3 2
mi-ya ṣolok zbRiṯheṯ	'I wrote a story'
1 2 3	1 3 2
so-so maRa skiya:le	'he sees me'
1 2 3	1 3 2

so-ya ma : Ra sket 1 2 3	'he saw me' 1 3 2
sa-sa teRa skiya : li 1 2 3	'she sees him' 1 3 2
sa-ya teRa sket 1 2 3	'she saw him' 1 3 2
la : ṅto-sa tRa : tiča haṅ 1 2	'the bull is grazing' 1 2
goli-sa tRa : tiča hani 1 2	'the cow is grazing' 1 2

The subject and predicate agree in person, gender and number. This kind of subject-predicate concordance can be seen in the following examples.

mo biyu : ṅs	'I go'
ba biyen-es	'we go'
ti biya : le	'you go' (sg.)
ci biya : l-en	'you go' (pl.)
so biya : le	'he goes'
sa biya : l-i	'she goes'
te biya : l-en	'they go'

3.4.2. Adjective-Noun Concordance :

noRo byo	'good boy'
noRe bye	'good boys'
noRi mole	'good girl'
noRi moleyo	'good girls'
ṅi : lo pani	'green leaf'
ṅi : le paniyo	'green leaves'
lo : do pu : ṣo	'red flower'
lo : de pu : ṣe	'red flowers'
ži : go muš	'tall man'
ži : ge muši	'tall men'
seno bun	'small village'
sene bunčok	'small villages'

3.4.3. Determiner-Noun Concordance:

The determiner is inflected for the gender and number of the noun. That is, if the noun is masculine singular, the determiner also in the masculine singular ; if it is masculine plural, then the determiner is also masculine plural. The concordance may be observed in the following sentences.

homo byo ane la	'this boy is here'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
home bye ane la:n	'these boys are here'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
pho muš paRi la	'that man is there'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
pha ṭsiga paRi la	'that girl is there'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3
phe ṭsigayo paRi la:n	'those girls are there'
1 2 3 4	1 2 4 3

3.5. Conjunction:

Conjunction connects two words or two phrases or two sentences. There are two types of conjunctions which are used when sentences are çonjoined. They are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction. The coordinating conjunction may be additive or alternative.

3.5.1. Coordinating Conjunction:

In Brokskat, there are two conjunctive particles for additive coordinating conjunctions. They are 'ga' and 'u: ṅa'. [ga] conjoins two noun phrases and [u: ṅa] conjoins two or more verb phrases and sentences. If there are more than two noun phrases u:ṅa occurs after the second Noun Phrase.

Conjunctive particle ga :

Ra:m ga go:pa:l uṭ
1 2 3 4
'Ram and Gopal came'
1 2 3 4

byo ga mole sa a : st̲en
1 2 3 4
'a boy and a girl loved'
1 2 3 4

Pa : kist̲a : n ga ind̲ust̲a : n baRuRa t̲hamo hua
1 2 3 4 5 6
'there was a war between India and Pakistan'
6 5 4 3 2 1

zenap ga akt̲aRsa silič̣ha : len
1 2 3 4
'Zenap and Aktar are reading'
1 2 3 4

Conjunctive Particle u : na :

mo byu : ṅs u : ṅa kit̲a : pik aRiyu : ṅs
1 2 3 4 5
'I shall go and bring a book'
1 2 3 5 4

ba byenes u : na guliyo buniyenes
1 2 3 4 5
'we shall go and tie the sticks'
1 2 3 5 4

soya pRa : t̲ u : ṅa d̲et̲
1 2 3 4
'he took and gave'
1 2 3 4

mo coṅsaR go u : ṅa go : lik bešit̲
1 2 3 4 5 6
'I went to the fair and bought a cow'
1 3 2 4 6 5 5

3.5.1. Alternative Coordinating Conjunction :

The alternative coordinating conjunction gives the meaning of 'or'. In Brokskat, the alternative coordinating conjunctive particle is ya̲.

sina d̲u ya t̲Ra gotind̲i biyalen
1 2 3 4 5 6
'two or three boys are going home'
2 3 4 1 6 5

ci hoyo ya ṯRa coṅpe gegum la : yalen
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
'you two or three together bring the wheat'
1 2 3 4 5 7 6

sina ḏu ya ṯRa gotinḏi aẓu biya : len
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
'two or three children are going into the house'
2 3 4 1 7 6 5

3.5.2. Subordinating Conjunction:

The subordinating conjunction conjoins the subordinate clause with main cluase. In Brokskat, the subordinating conjunction is ṯo.

mo aḏa: pik beṯ-ṯo Roṯya mo yu : ṅs
1 2 3 4 5 6
'if I am well I will come tomorrow'
3 1 2 5 6 4

ṯe paRi uṯ-ṯo ṭsaṅ busubeṯ
1 2 3 4 5
'if they are there, there will be quarrel'
3 1 2 5 4

so mocisuma hua-ṯo ṭsa : libus
1 2 3 4
'if he was with me it would be good'
3 1 2 2 4

so kaṯ uṯ-ṯo e : ga busu na
1 2 3 4 5
'if he was there, there will be no objection'
3 1 2 5 4

mo kaṯ uṯ-ṯo ṯiRa ṣpunsik busu
1 2 3 4 5 6
'if I was there you would have support'
3 1 2 4 4 5

sosa mehanačahaṅ-ṯo so pa : s busubeṯ
1 2 3 4 5
'if he works hard he will succeed'
2 1 2 2 3 5 4

3.6. Interrogation:

One type of interrogative sentences are produced with the help of the interrogative pronouns (2.3.5). Another type of interrogative sentences are produced from the affirmative sentences. The structure of simple affirmative sentence is this:

Subject + Object + Verb

The structure of the interrogative sentence which is formed from the affirmative is this:

Subject + Object + Verb + Question

The interrogative sentences are as these:

so uṯ-a	'did he come?'
soya x̣aṯ-a	'did she eat?'
ṯiya aReṯ-a	'did you bring?'
hamo myo got beṯ-a	'is this my house?'
aso bunpo seno haṅ-a	'is our village small?'

4. TEXT

ṅanles ga šadiRa ṣolo

1. ǰaṅgaluku-Ra khazasu laqčuks beḍe a:sṯen
   1 2 3 4 5
   forest - in fruits tree more were
   1 2 3 4 5

2. he laqčuks-a: ñǰa šaḍi beḍe baya a:sṯen
   1 2 3 4 5 6
   those tree - in monkey more live were
   1 2 3 4 5 6

3. ho ǰaṅgalpo-s haRaṅḍi siniga za: za a:sṯo
   1 2 3 4 5 6
   that forest - of centre river walk was
   1 2 3 4 5 6

4. ho sinpoRa ṅanles beḍe baya a:sṯen
   1 2 3 4 5 6
   that river - in crocodile more live were
   1 2 3 4 5 6

5. ṅanlesi ga šaḏi hembellen
   1 2 3 4
   crocodiles and monkeys friend were
   1 2 3 4 4

6. šaḏi-sa ṅanlespo-Ra khazas aRya ḏya a :sṭo
   1 2 3 4 5 6
   monkey crocodile-to fruit bring give was
   1 2 3 4 5 6

7. e :k ḏis ṅanlespo-s ṭsiga šaḏi-s ho ẋuko žinia :l
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
   one day crocodile-of wife monkey-of heart eat wish
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

8. ṅanlespo-s ṭsiga ṭas baRora šaḏis ho aReṭhel
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7
   crocodile-of wife her husband-Acc. monkey of heart bring
   1 2 3 4 5 6 7

9. šaḏi isgoṭo ṅanlespoyi šaḏiRa Ra :ziṭ
   1 2 3 4 5
   monkey come crocodile monkey-to told
   1 2 3 4 5

10. va, šaḏi paRi paRa :R khazas moRo beḏe la :n
    1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
    o, monkey that side fruit sweet more are
    1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

11. ṭi myo žuṅspoža pune masa ṭi paRi paRa :R naẋalyu :ṅs
    1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
    you my back-on ride I you that side leave
    1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

12. šaḏi ṅanlesu žuṅspoza puneṭ
    1 2 3 4
    monkey crocodile back-on rode
    1 2 3 4

13. ṅanlesi šky a :l ḏeṭ
    1 2 3
    crocodile swin- past
    1 2 3

14. vya:s haRa:ṅi nufa ṅanlespo vaRa phet̲isu st̲aps t̲het̲
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
water-of centre reach crocodile water-Acc. throw gave
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

15. šad̲i ṣuna:l "va, ṅanles hamo t̲isa ye čhuṅ?"
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
monkey asked O, crocodile this you what do
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

16. ṅanlespoyi Ra:zit̲
1 2
crocodile told
1 2

17. maRa t̲yo ho Rgošyahaṅ
1 2 3 4
me your heart want
1 2 3 4

18. hofaRis masa t̲i maRisu bet̲
1 2 3 4 5
otherwise I you kill will
1 2 3 4 5

19. šad̲i čhala:k a:st̲o
1 2 3
monkey clever was
1 2 3

20. soyi Ra:zit̲
1 2
he told
1 2

21. "va, ṅanles t̲iya maRa paRi yeRa na Ra:zit̲?
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
O, crocodile you me there why not tell-past.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

22. maRa t̲i d̲yo ho Riṅǰan na
1 2 3 4 5 6
me you than heart costly not
1 2 3 4 5 6

23. miya ho paRi čhereyu : ṅ
1 2 3 4
I heart there kept
1 2 3 4

24. ṯisa maRa phaṯRe paRi paRa : Ra naẋale masa ṯiRa ho
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
ḏyu : ṅs"
10
you me again there side leave I you-to heart give
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

25. ṅanlespo tṣaṅmo a : sṯo
1 2 3
crocodile happy was
1 2 3

26. soya šaḏi paRa : Ra naẋal-eṯ
1 2 3 4
he monkey shore leave-past
1 2 3 4

27. šaḏi laqčukskuža utu-ṯ
1 2 3
monkey tree-top claimb-past
1 2 3

28. soya Ra : zi-ṯ
1 2
he tell-past
1 2

29. "va, ṅanles ho Rgošya haṅṯo ane ye ; ho ane haṅ
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8
O, crocodile heart wish-if here come ; heart here is
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The Story of a Monkey and a Crocodile

There were lot of trees in a forest. Many monkeys were living on those trees. A small river was running in the middle of the forest. There were many crocodiles in that

river. Crocodiles and monkeys became friends. Monkey used to give fruits to crocodile. One day the crocodile's wife wanted to eat the heart of the monkey. So, she told her husband to bring the heart of the monkey. The crocodile was waiting for monkey's arrival. When the monkey came, the crocodile said, "O! monkey, the fruits of the trees on the other side of the river are sweet? you sit on my back, I will take you to the other shore". Monkey accepted and sat on the back of the crocodile. When the crocodile reached half-way, it started splashing water on the monkey. When the monkey asked the reasons of splashing water on him, the crocodile said that he wanted his heart. Further, the crocodile threatened the monkey to kill him if he refused to give his heart. The monkey told the crocodile, as if he was a good friend, of him, that his heart was not so dear to him than the crocodile. Then the monkey said that he had kept his heart on the tree itself. So, the monkey asked the crocodile to take him back to the bank. The crocodile was happy. He swam back to the bank and left the monkey on the bank. The monkey climbed the top of the tree and told the crocodile to climb up there if he wanted his heart.

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